2 Pages

Edmonton Daily Bulletin

12 Pages

VOL. 3. EDMONTON BULLETIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1912. NUMBER 51.

COST TO MUCH TO PRODUCE COAL

Reason Given by Manager for Closing of Breckenridge Mine Before Commission.

Frank, Alberta, June 7.—The Breckenridge and Lethbridge coal mines has been closed since April 17th and will not be opened again for some time. The excessive cost of producing the coal was given as the reason for the condition by Arthur Wilson, manager of the mine, in evidence before the Coal Commission today. He understands the company is making an effort to increase its capacity. Development work is proceeding and the mine is being kept in good condition. This was Lambrick's day before the commission. The commission completed taking evidence here today and will hold a Coleman sitting Monday. Mine Inspector Heathcote will be one of the witnesses.

EDMONTON WON FROM 'SCONA.

The Strathcona football eleven went down to defeat before the fast Edmonton eleven last night by a score of 1 to nil.

The game was one of the most hotly contested of the season. Edmonton got their score in the first half, but Strathcona made a great effort in the second half to score, but Edmonton's defence were all to the good, and kept them out. Strathcona has probably the best combination work in the league, but are not as fast as the agile city team.

The Fort Saskatchewan telephone line, formerly owned by the city of Edmonton, is now being replaced by the government line. A number of new phones, both residential and business, are being installed.

Twenty-four Years Ago

From the Old Fyle of The Bulletin, of twenty-four years ago.

Over fifty tents of Indians are in town. They are preparing for another thirst dance.

A larger number of European immigrants are coming to Northwest this season than ever before.

Shaw's survey party now at work in the vicinity of Calgary, will shortly commence surveying the line for the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the C.P.R.

The Bear's Hills Indians have finished seeding, and have laid in provisions have scattered around amongst the lakes, hoping to shoot ducks enough to live on until harvest time.

In a late interview with a reporter of the Winnipeg Sun, Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney said that the reason the Northwest council was not called together last year was because its powers were so limited that it was not worth while incurring the expenses. He also said that he had applied to the government for an increase of membership and for new and enlarged powers, and that the government had granted his request.

The increase in the representative membership of the council compelled with an increase of its powers is a good thing, but all this is of very little use unless the grant of money placed at its disposal is also increased. The $25,000 placed in the estimates for expenditure by the North-West council will be almost entirely absorbed by the salaries of the members and the expenses of the session.

The farce of a legislative body requiring the whole revenue of a city to keep it in existence is too glaring. If the general government cannot afford any more money than they will simply keep the machine running, it would be better to save expenses by abolishing the council altogether and applying the salaries of the councillors directly to the improvement of the country.

J. Harvey and J. B. Griesal arrived from their exploring trip to the head waters of this river, on Tuesday evening last. They started on the 15th of March last with two horses and sleighs and a canoe to bring the horses back from the mountain fort. They took a canoe on one of the sleighs. Arriving at Pierces hills Indian farm on Saturday the 27th. By this time the snow had left to such an extent that they could not travel with sleighs and had to lie up until their man went to Battle river and returned with two carts.

The North Fork is nearly as large as the main river. The Athabasca carries as much water as the main stream in the spring, but not nearly as much in the fall. The main river is about fifty yards wide below the junction. There is comparatively little good spruce growing along the river above the Rocky mountain house, but large forests can be seen on the hill sides at a distance. The ascension of Clearwater is a very rapid and dangerous stream, much more so than the main river. Coal is to be observed in the banks of the main river above Goose encampment as plentifully as below that point, but there is never coal and iron stone all along. Mr. Haney brought down some specimens of rocks supposed to be gold bearing quartz; but for lack of an assayist, that matter must remain in doubt for the present. That trip has shown another place that the gold does not come from, but where it does come iron is as great a mystery as ever.

MAY OPEN SALE.

To All Canada—Stock Herders of Three Provinces to Confer at Regina.

Regina, Sask., June 7.—At a meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, held tonight in the offices of the department of agriculture, Robert Stinton, president of the association, and Paul Bredt, were appointed delegates to confer with delegates from the Stock Breeders' Association of Manitoba and Alberta with regard to the advisability or otherwise of throwing the annual herd sale open to breeders from any part of Canada. The proposed conference will probably take place during the Regina fair in August. At the same meeting the secretary-treasurer, James Murray, tendered his resignation, having accepted the position of superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon.

Mr. Murray's report showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, both financially and otherwise. J. Barcken, who succeeds Mr. Murray as superintendent of fairs and institutes of the province, has also been appointed to act with him as secretary-treasurer of the Stock Breeders' Association. It was further decided to invite Dr. Rutherford, Dominion live stock commissioner, to attend the proposed conference of delegates from the three prairie provinces above named, or to send a representative.

TO DIP AFTER BIG ROUND-UP

Dipping Expert Arrives in Lethbridge to Await The Return of Cattle.

Lethbridge, June 7.—Dr. Howe, of Denver, Colorado, dipping expert, has arrived at Lethbridge, where he will make preparations to handle all the cattle in this country while the great Southern district round up, which comes to a head here, proceeds. A cement tank is being erected at the stock yards and the first car of oil has arrived. One spraying machine will be used at first and will account for 2,000 or 3,000 head a day. Mr. Howe is going at once to Calgary in connection with a contract to dip 30,000 head of cattle for the Circle People.

DISSATISFACTION OVER APPOINTMENT.

There appears to be considerable dissatisfaction in the city over the prospective appointment of an outsider to the position of Chief of Police, made vacant by the resignation of Chief Evans. Some of the aldermen, as well as other citizens, do not favor the idea of bringing in over the members of the local force, and bringing in a man about whom the city at present knows nothing at the present time.

One alderman, in speaking to the Bulletin yesterday, was in fact of the a man having been an officer in the army would not necessarily qualify him for efficient administration of a city police department. He pointed out also that the prospective appointee had had considerable police work, his time of service in that connection having been confined to six months' duty as clerk of the Brantford police court.

The name of Sergt. Tidabury has been frequently mentioned as an officer of the present force, well qualified for the position from the point of experience and faithful service to the city.

There is likely to be some lively discussion in the council before the question is finally settled.

NEW REGULATIONS.

In views of the fact that the letter carrier system is being established in the city to-day. Postmaster May has been instructed by the department to notify the public that on and after Monday, 10th inst., the rate of postage on local, or drop letters, intended for delivery in the city will be 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, and also that the rate on local newspapers from the office of publication addressed to the city, will be 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

GETS ONE YEAR AT THE FORT.

At the police court this morning Peter Finehoffer, who gave the name of Joseph Hostyn, to two cheques, which he afterwards passed on the Queen's hotel and Canada, was sentenced to one year in Fort Saskatchewan barracks with hard labor. Yesterday afternoon Finehoffer was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the charge.

The whereabouts of three young lads from Edmonton was being eagerly sought at Fort Saskatchewan the first of the week. They were Sammie Evans, Jimmie and Willie Harvey, who had left Edmonton Monday morning and had been in the Fort for lunch at Hen Dick's, the Chinaman's, Monday evening, but no trace of them could be had in the afternoon. Several days later they were located at the residence of a farmer several miles from the town.

Alberta James McDonald and his son, Percy Ernest McDonald, of Independence, who have been several times before the court in connection with the bicycle the son is charged wit hhaving stolen, appeared again this morning and were further remanded pending the return of Magistrate Wade.

THE DEFENCE SEEKS TO DISCREDIT STORY TOLD BY HARRY ORCHARD

But Fail to Shake Testimony of the Self Confessed Murderer of Former Governor Steunenburg And 17 Other Men----It Develops That Orchard Was in With Miners Association at One Time--- He Was Also an Inveterate Gambler.

Boise, Idaho, June 7—Counsel for Wm. D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial today. They made their strongest assaults on the witness' connection with the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the early meeting between him and the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver. Taking up the admission that Orchard made in direct examination, that he was treacherous to his comrades in Cripple Creek by disclosing a train wrecking plot, they followed the fact that Orchard entered the employ of D. C Scott, who had charge of railway detectives in the employ of the Mine Owners' association, and that Scott paid his expenses and accompanied him to Denver on the trip when he first met Moyer and Haywood. He said thta he had agreed to report to Scott, but that he lied to him, never intended to report to him and never did report.

The defence also tried to show that because he stood well with the mine owners, Orchard was never molested by the militia in Cripple Creek during the strike. Orchard admitted that Scott had told him that if the militia interfered with him he was to send for him, and that the militia did not interfere with him or search his house.

He Was Jealous.

Orchard said he went to Scott first because he had not been paid for his work at the Vindicator mine and he was jealous because he was given hard work like the Vindicator mine job, whereas other men were assigned the simple job of train wrecking by displacing rails.

Crimes great and small were added to Orchard's record today. The Cripple Creek woman with whom he had committed bigamy had told how Orchard stole high grade ore from a mesamate. He stole two cases of powder from the Vindicator mine. He stole powder to make one of the bombs thrown into the Vindicator coal pile, and he lied.

The defence endeavored in various was to throw doubt and improbabilities around Orchard's whole Vindicator mine confession. The alleged connection of W. F. Davis and Wm. Easterly with the affair, and the circumstances under which Orchard testified that he met Moyer and Haywood and was paid for the commission of the crime, also tried to discredit Orchard's story that he was sent back to Cripple Creek with unlimited credit and with the fact of him any act of violence that he cared to. They confronted Orchard with Easterly and Davis' denials and paved the way for the contradiction by them of the story told by Orchard.

Cross-examination of the day they paved the way for controversion of his testimony on material points. Orchard stood the test and strain very well and held to the story he related yesterday and the day before.

Defence on a New Tack.

Suddenly toward the close of the day the defence took up the trip Orchard made to Southern Colorado with Moyer in the early part of 1904, and showed that Moyer feared to go south unguarded because "mine owners' official thugs" had beaten up innocent men and that he sent for Orchard to aid in protecting him. It was agreed that they should carry shot guns with them and placed them in the car, so that if they were attacked they could defend themselves.

Attorney Richardson, in questioning the witness, asked if Moyer feared this was an entirely straightforward arrangement, free from any fake.

Counsel fired up several times during the day and in the last passage at arms Mr. Hawley said that Mr. Richardson tried to falsely state what Orchard stated that Orchard was a fixed witness.

The trial will go on tomorrow, and cross-examination of Orchard, who has been on the stand three days, will be concluded.

ORCHARD ON STAND THROUGHOUT MORNING.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—The trial of William D. Haywood for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, was resumed at 9 a. m. today. When Orchard again took the stand today he said he had neglected yesterday to give the name of his sixth sister, Minnie Horsley, who married a man named Rogers and who lived in New York State. Orchard also said that he had stated yesterday he had no partners in the wood business, as Burke, Idaho, as he understood today that there were two men to whom he owed money and to whom he had promised an interest in the business.

Orchard admitted that while he was in Idaho he became quite a gambler, playing poker most of the time. He was asked how he voted the day the union decided to go down to Wardner and blow up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines and said he did not remember.

Evidence Unshaken So Far.

E. F. Richardson, for the defense, took the witness through a description of the makeup of the train which took the rioting miners to Wardner. Orchard said it was composed of thirteen cars, some being freight and others passenger coaches.

"Are you sure," finally asked Mr. Richardson, "that you were not in Burke or Mullen playing poker when this explosion occurred?"

"I am sure," came the reply. "I lit one of the fuses which fired the powder under the mill."

"Did you know Hayward, Moyer or Pettibone at this time?"

"No, sir."

"They were not with you at Wardner when the mill was blown up, were they?"

"No, sir, not that I know of."

Orchard said he left Idaho after the blowing up of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, to avoid arrest. He was taken over the years from 1887 to 1892 in detail, explaining where he worked, where he got his money and where he went from time to time.

Had Beginner's Luck.

Orchard said he worked on an average of ten to eleven months a year in mines in Utah and Nevada and Arizona. He gambled part of the time.

"Did you lose when you first began to play?"

"Not always."

"Did you finally get so the other fellow always lost, didn't you?"

"I nearly always lost."

Orchard traced his journeyings from place to place. He supplied the information, admitting that a large percentage of his wages went over the gambling tables. He seldom remained more than from two to three months in any mining camp. Up to the time he went to Colorado in 1902, he said he had never heard of Haywood, Pettibone, Moyer or Simpkins.

Went on his Own Initative.

Orchard said he did not hear of Governor Steunenberg's action in opposing the Coeur d'Alene troubles until some time after he left Idaho.

The witness said it was his own initiative which took him to Colorado. At that time, July or August of 1902, there was no trouble in Granite's Creek. Arriving in Colorado he went to work in the Trachite mine and renewed his membership in tlt federation, joining the union formed by W. F. Davis, who had been in charge of the party which blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills.

Attorney Richardson asked the witness repeatedly about his gambling experiences.

Was in Cripple Creek Strike.

Orchard said he joined in the Cripple Creek strike of August, 1903. Mr. Richardson asked him if by "highgrading" ore in the Vindicator mine, Orchard did not mean he was not merely an ore thief.

"I don't know what you call it," replied Orchard. "We took the high-class ore out secretly and sold it."

"You often made as high as $25 or $30 a day, didn't you, from 'highgrading'?"

"Yes."

In his direct testimony Orchard said he had reported to Davis the finding of a carload of powder in the Vindicator mine.

"Up to the time you told this to Davis, had there been any talk to you of proposed violence to the mine?"

"Yes, sir."

"You never broached tre subject?"

"Yes, I heard the leaders of the federation had blown up mines before."

The witness believed Arthur Doulin had told him of this.

"Your object was to suggest to Davis the firing of this powder?"

"To some camfy to the mine-owners and had thought of it. The soldiers had been brought in there and were running us around."

Asked how he came to know there was powder in the mine, Orchard said he had stolen some and sold it.

"Was there anything in your experience at Wardner, Idaho, which led you to suggest the touching off of this powder to you?"

"It may have."

"Did the suggestion that the powder in the mine be touched off come from you or from Davis?"

"From Davis. He said he would give me $200 to touch it off."

Orchard said he had communicated this thought to Moyer about blowing up the mine to Davis. There were 50 non-unionists in the mine. Orchard told Moyer, in an address at Cripple Creek, delivered against overt acts of violence, which, he said, would be charged to the federation.

Haywood spoke to the same effect and cautioned the strikers against drinking and gambling.

"Didn't Haywood say that the mine-owners would like violence for they could then bring in the troops and break up the union?" asked Richardson.

"I don't remember that."

"Didn't he say that any violence would react on the union and was not to be countenanced?"

"I believe he did."

Went With Another.

With a man named Scholts, Orchard said he went into the Vindicator mine to fire off the powder. A "Cager" discovered them and they fled from him. The fuse was then abandoned. Two months later the blowing up of the mine was suggested by Shoman, Packer and Davis. Orchard said the plan was to attach a pistol to a lift bar at the seventh level. The cage would lift this bar, discharge the pistol into a box of giant caps and fire the powder.

Orchard said Will Easterly helped him conduct experiments along this line. Easterly was present and was identified by Orchard.

Two More Killed.

Orchard continuing, said Easterly refused to participate in the explosion as he was an officer of the union. Orchard said he was promised $500 for the attempt. Superintendent McCormick and Mel Beck were killed a week later in the mine which "Billy" Ackerman helped Orchard to place. In June 1903, Orchard said he married Mrs. Ida Tenney, a widow with three children. Orchard was promised money by Davis and Parker the day after the bomb exploded. Orchard said he had felt "sore" because he had been refused money for his first attempt.

Asked why he informed the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad Company of the miners alleged plan to wreck the train, Orchard said he was perhaps a little jealous because he had not been employed on the job.

THE EVIDENCE ADDUCED UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—At the afternoon session of the court Orchard said that prior to his meeting Moyer, he lived at Cripple Creek. After reporting to D. C. Scott, a detective of the Pinkertons, and Simpkins Creek railway, about the attempt to wreck a train, Orchard said he saw Scott several times. He said that Scott was reporting to the detective. He also saw D. C. Sterling, who had charge of the Pinkerton office in the Mine Owners' association. He denied telling Scott and Sterling that he was not a fixed witness. He denied that he had conversations with Scott and Sterling about finding out something against the leaders of the miners' federation, but he admitted telling Scott that he was going to find out something about Easterly. He was asked "Who paid your expenses to Denver?"

"I got some money from Moyer."

"Didn't you tell Scott you were going to find out something about Haywood and Moyer."

"Yes, I told him that."

He Lied to Scott.

Orchard said he was not employed by Scott, and went to Denver only one day in December, 1903. He said he lied to conceal that he had been to Scott's office and that he told Parker and Davis, of the union, about it when they got out of jail. Orchard denied that he ever gave any information concerning Moyer or Haywood and said that he lied to Scott when he promised to get information from him. Orchard said he never told Scott and Sterling anything about the explosion in the Vindicator mine.

Richardson questioned the witness closely as to the shaft he used in entering the mine. He said he thought he went down No. 11 to place the bomb.

"Didn't you say the Whirling shaft yesterday?"

"No, sir."

"Has some one told you since yesterday that there is a bull-head which prevents entering the mine by the Whirling shaft?"

"No, sir."

"Have you seen Detective McPharland since yesterday?"

"Yes."

"Ah, ha!" cried the attorney; "how long were you with him?"

"I saw him for five or ten minutes in Mr. Hawley's office today at noon."

Orchard said that when he returned to Cripple Creek from Denver he reported to Scott and Sterling but did not tell them about his interview with Haywood and Moyer.

Gave Him Carts Blanche.

At this interview Moyer and Haywood told him, Orchard said to do whatever he could at Crippie Creek—that he could not go too far for them. Moyer gave him $20 and Haywood said he could get more whenever he wanted it.

"So you were never broke after that?" suggested Mr. Richardson.

"I was broke several times, but I got money every time I asked for it."

Orchard next told about his making the two bombs on Cripple Creek, which were to be thrown into the Vindicator mine coal bins. He replied that he stole the powder from a man named Charley Perkins. He and Owney Perkins made the bombs in Barnes' cabin.

Then Orchard was confronted with

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COMPEL HEINZE TO TAKE TITLE.

Law Suit in New York Involving 600,000 Acres of B.C. Land.

New York, June 7.—An action involving some 600,000 acres of the richest timber land and coal lands of British Columbia will come up for hearing before the British vice-consul at the British consulate in this city on Monday next. The hearing was scheduled for yesterday, but was adjourned for one week. The suit was brought by the Canadian Pacific railway against F. Augustus Heinze, in an effort to compel the latter to take title to the land, which is being held in trust for him under a trust deed that makes the land non-taxable until 1931 if the title were taken at this time. The land comprises a small empire in itself, and the timber and underlying coal fields, all of which are absolutely undeveloped, form one of the most valuable properties in all Canada. The object of the railroad in seeking to compel Heinze to take title is that the railroad may then proceed with the development of other adjoining property after Mr. Heinze has designated the exact boundaries of his property.

Rush Conditions.

Yorkton, June 7.—The rush for homesteads in the Doukhobor reserves continues unabated, although it is attended with none of the roughnes which characterized the first few days.

HOD-CARRIERS ARE BETTER PAID

Than some Presbyterian Preachers in West. General Assembly Discusses Augumentation

Montreal, June 6—In the afternoon session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, "augmentation" was the first subject considered. Rev. Dr. Smith, of Musquodoboit, N.S., said that the augmentation part of the work. He had a cheering tale to tell. The fund has been supported by the people so well that there is now a surplus. $8,950 was paid in grants to congregations. Dr. Smith, who has been law-man of the fund for 17 years, resigned his office much to the regret of the assembly. Rev. Dr. Lyle, in speaking for the west had a different tale to tell. There has been a shortage in the amount asked from congregations. Twenty-seven charges that were aid receiving became self-sustaining and 39 were added to the augmentation list. The speaker explained the hope that soon the minimum stipend would be $1,000. $42,298 were contributed for this work during the year.

At this point the moderator introduced Judge Harland, an eminent member of the American church of the United States, who addressed the meeting eulogizing the Presbyterian form of government and doctrine. Liberty regulated by law is its motto, and hence the character it has produced in the west that are gone.

Principal Patrick resumed the consideration of the augmentation committee report. He showed that a number of congregations in Winnipeg increased from $1,000 to $4,000 in a few years and this summer two more are to be called into existence. Principal Patrick remarked on the great mobility of the church to extend its influence and help the cause it stands for. Rev. A. J. McGillivray of Vancouver, followed, and dealt with the comparative beggarly living that the average minister received in the poorer congregations of the Presbyterian church. Hod-carriers get more than men who have given themselves to church work. Mr. MacGillivrey spoke a good word for the west. He said that in the west there was an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

A meeting of the License Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon to consider the application for a hotel license of Rob. Mayo, owner of the Grand Yale Hotel from Chas. Davey. It was decided to reserve decision for a week.

The applications of the Victoria Hotel and the International Hotel were also considered. It was decided to grant a license to the Victoria Hotel provided that the promised improvements be commenced within a reasonable time, and to the International provided that a change of ownership takes place.

COUNCIL'S LONG SESSION.

Edmonton City Council has a pretty fair reputation for holding long sessions, but the following from a Regina paper shows that the Saskatchewan capital is able to go one better:

"The city council meeting last night lasted from half past seven to half past one, with a break of half an hour for supper, to which members of the press present were invited. The principal cause of the delay was the presentation of several long by-laws, relating separate measures dealing with dairies and the sale of milk. The health by-law proper is a voluminous affair of many folios, and the sponsor, Ald. Thomson, claims it is the most complete thing of the kind on the continent. Its hearing together with that of other adjourned by-law readings, continues to-night."

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held in the City Council chambers on Tuesday, June 11th, at 4 o'clock.

CROP CONDITIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Larger Acreage Than Last Year And Weather Conditions are Favorable for Big Crop.

Stoughton, Sask., June 7.—J. H. H. Haslam arrived here this morning after a drive of one hundred and fifty miles from the main line at Bells Plains to Halbrite on the Soo line and across country to this point. He reports, after a careful investigation, that there is a larger acreage in wheat than last year, and that the grain is progressing very favorably. Oats and flax are still being sown. This comprises one of the best wheat districts on the continent. Weather conditions could not be better, and with warm weather and an occasional shower the June conditions will be as good as any of the last five years. The farmers are in good spirits and expect a bumper crop. Farmers who are done seeding are busy breaking, and the high price of wheat is stimulating every one to their best efforts. The next few days will see the wheat well covering the ground. Mr. Haslam expects a large number of American land seekers and settlers this season.

50,000 FOR MOOSE JAW

Is Prediction of Archbishop Langevin

Moose Jaw, June 7.—A party of distinguished church dignitaries visited the city yesterday, including Archbishop Langevin, Father Richmond, of St. Marlow College, France; Father Rellavance, the Archbishop's secretary, and several other priests from Saskatchewan. The party made the trip to Willow Bunch and the new Catholic settlement of Gravelbourg, where they dedicated a new church. They travelled two hundred and hundred and twenty miles through a fine wheat and mixed farming country.

"The greatest land under the sun," said his Grace. Continuing, he said, "It is three years since I visited Moose Jaw. You are developing very rapidly; you will have a population of fifty thousand in a few years and in a city of fifty."

Father Royer, of Willow, is in the general hospital suffering from a rifle shot in the foot, the result of an accidental discharge of a rifle.

Rich, But Insane.

Lebanon, Ind., June 7—Judge Artman today declared George Rhodius, of Indianapolis, to be insane, and appointed James M. Berryhill, of that city, as his guardian. Rhodius owns real estate in Indianapolis worth $800,000. On January 21 Rhodius was married to Miss Edna Dan. Mrs. Rhodius kidnapped Rhodius. Judge Artman says he considers that Rhodius never married Elnna Dan at all.

Trust Prosecution.

Washington, June 7.—A table conference on the subject of trust prosecutions was held at the White House tonight. Those who participated were President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Garfield, Attorney General Bonaparte, Interstate Commerce Commissioners Knapp and Lane, and Frank B. Kelogg, of Minnesota, special counsel for the government. The conference began shortly after nine o'clock, and the participants at that time expected the conference would last until eleven o'clock or midnight.

No Quarter for Standard Oil.

St. Paul, Minn., June 7.—The United States circuit court of appeals overruled the exceptions to the complaint of the government against the Standard Oil Company. The defendants were granted leave to answer portions of the bill to which exceptions were filed. This is a final victory for the government, which contends that the Standard Oil Company is a trust operating in restraint of trade.

Soldier Resigns, Then Suicides.

San Antonio, Tex., June 7.—Lieut. Mark Richie Simons, of the Artillery corps was accepted yesterday by President Roosevelt, was found unconscious in his room today at Fort Sam Houston. Examination disclosed that he used morphine and prussic acid. A note saying he act had been meditated since last November was found on a nearby table. The physicians say he has little chance of recovery.

CAME FOR HEN—GOT FEW.

Leanhart Reinhardt, the Red Deer contractor, has been in the city for some days and Mr. Reinhardt has a number of big contracts on hand, including the new Methodist church at Strathcona, the school at Lacombe and a public building at Wetaskiwin, and his trip to Edmonton is for the purpose of securing carpenters, masons and laborers to carry out his contracts. He was rather surprised when he found that men were so scarce in the city and applied to immigration Officer Sutter to assist him, but with very poor results. He was also after contracting and building in Winnipeg, and says he never found the unemployed so few. It is his first trip to Edmonton, and he is greatly impressed with the apparent progressiveness of the city.

Reliable Responsible

Our Sale Column

$21,000 will purchase 30 feet on Jasper Avenue, close to the Presbyterian church; easy terms. This is only listed for a few days and the terms are very easy. Call on us for further particulars.

$15,000 will handle a Jasper Avenue lot with two stores bringing in a rental of $100 per month.

$8,000 will handle a Jasper Avenue lot, in the East end, close in; very easy terms. Owner holds title. See us about this at once.

$3,150 is the price for a lot in Block 2, H. B. R., north of the railway, with a spur line. Owner really must sell on account of going abroad.

$900 each for two lots in the East end, south of the railway, close in; very easy terms.

$6,500 is the snap price for a large stable in the city on Jasper avenue. This is one of the best buys we have. Extra easy terms.

$2,100 will purchase two lots in Government Avenue, facing on three streets. Half cash and balance easy.

$725 is the exceptionally low price of a house and lot on Ross Flat; half cash and balance easy.

$2,000 for a small house and lot north of the station, close in, on Block 3. Half cash and balance 6 and 12 months. This is worth looking into.

We have houses and lots in the East and West end from $2,000 up to $20,000. We should advise you to interview us as we can supply your wants.

Our list of improved farming lands close to Edmonton city is very large. We have several splendid propositions from 1-4 section up to 2 sections, from $17 to $30 per acre. Knowing most of the farmers in the district we are in a position to offer you something special and on easy terms. Call and see us if you are looking for reliable and valuable information pertaining to this country.

A large list of wild lands for sale.

The Seton-Smith Co.

Red Star Land Office

P.O. Box 368. 63 McDOUGALL AVENUE. Phone 250

J. H. MORRIS & CO.

DEPARTMENTAL STORE

Manufacturer's Linens on sale Friday

We have just received one case of Table Cloths and Napkins direct from the Manufacturers in Ireland

Called Weaver's Imperfections—They consist of pure linen cloths and napkins that have been discarded by the examiner because of a very slight imperfection, many of which can scarcely be detected. In fact, we have carefully examined every cloth and napkin and the slight defects will not interfere in the least with the wearing qualities. **You can buy them at 1-3 off on Friday.**

Cloths, - 85c to $12 ea.

Napkins, $2 to 7.50 per doz.

Housekeepers, Hotels and Restaurants—a rare chance to buy your Linens

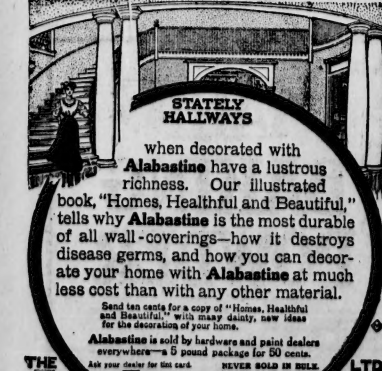
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FRIDAY, JUNE 14th

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STRATHCONA NEWS

DUGGAN WINS AGAIN.

In the second meeting last night between Duggan and Grandin street schools in the Strathcona intermediate baseball league, Duggan street again won out with a score of 6 to 5. There was a big attendance of spectators who thoroughly enjoyed the article of ball put up by the boys.

A recent arrival, an Englishman, at the Strathcona immigration hall, is seriously ill with pneumonia, and it is doubtful if he will recover.

LOCALS.

Two large boilers arrived this week for the Strathcona brewery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, of Dickinson, North Dakota, are visiting friends in Strathcona and vicinity.

Rev. Principal Gee, of Calcutta, India, will preach at both services in Holy Trinity church tomorrow.

The laying of granolithic pavements has been begun on the north side of Whyte avenue between Grandin and Hardisty avenues.

Mr. John Ritchie, of Perth, Ont., is visiting his brother, Mr. Robert Ritchie, en route home from a trip to friends in southern California.

A new house owned by Sylvester Schwartz on McDonald avenue, west of the Ontario House, slid off the posts Thursday afternoon, buckling the building badly, destroying the plastering and badly frightening the occupants, who were at tea.

The Strathcona branch of the Women's Missionary Society of Alberta and Saskatchewan have won the banner presented to the subordinate branch, showing the largest increase along the lines of the society's endeavor.

The council of the Board of Trade hold a meeting this afternoon. Nothing of importance will come up, the attention of the members being engaged entirely with routine business. Joe. Sharpe was fined $4 several days ago for dumping manure in a lane. The information was laid on complaint of Inspector Turnbull.

Defence Seeks To

(Continued from Page 1.)

a prospective witness for the defence. Barnes was in the audience and was asked to stand up. Orchard looked at him and immediately said: "That's the man with whom I made the bombs."

Barnes, a short, fat man with large moustache, grinned and sat down. Orchard said no one told him to make these particular bombs. He did it in accordance with the understanding reached at the interview with Moyer, Haywood and Easterly in Denver to do what he could. He said he got $150 from Moyer in Cripple Creek.

Advised to Keep Quiet.

Orchard said that in December, 1903, he was told by Haywood and Moyer to turn things loose, that he could not go too fiercely to suit them. Early in January, he said, he was told to keep quiet until some of the federation in jail in Cripple Creek had been tried.

"The policy of the federation changed completely inside of two weeks?" asked Richardson.

"It was more than two weeks," replied the witness.

Richardson asked Orchard if Scott had not told him that the company had arranged to stop a train at a certain curve, draw some spikes and charge an attempt at train wrecking to the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard denied that he ever heard such a story. At a subsequent trial of train wreckers Orchard said he heard one of the witnesses testify that he was a detective of the Thiel agency, and at the same time a member of the miners' union. This man was involved in the derailing. He said that Scott never gave him a passport through the military line, but told him if he ever got into trouble with the militia to let him know. Orchard said, also, that he never had trouble with the soldiers, was never stopped by sentries, and his house was never searched by the militia, although the searching of houses was very general.

Pettibone's Dope.

Before returning to Cripple Creek in January, 1904, Orchard said Pettibone gave him several cans of "Pettibone's dope," or Greek fire, enough to make four gallons. He was to throw it into cars o the scabs who were riding and down mine shafts. Orchard said he buried the stuff and never used it. After his arrest in Caldwell he told Detective McPhartland about the job and later he heard it was dug up. Orchard would not admit that the militia were searching each train at the time he took the "dope" into the district. He said, however, that he tried to keep away from them as much as possible.

Orchard told of Moyer's sending to Cripple Creek for him soon after this. Moyer wanted him to go to Ouray and Silverton, where the Telluride miners, who had been deported by General Bulkey, of the Colorado militia, were. Moyer told him that the mine owners' thugs had threatened to beat him if they caught him outside of Denver. Orchard was to go along to help defend Moyer in case of attack. Two sawed-off shot guns were placed in their grips. Moyer explained that the guns would be good protection in the event of an attack. Orchard said he also carried two pistols. He said Moyer had the shot guns all ready when he reached Denver.

Nothing happened on the trip to Ouray, and once there Moyer was busy with the miners. Moyer was eventually arrested for insulting the American flag. He drew pictures of the flag, it was alleged, and printed something on these stripes. Orchard said he took the two sawed-off shot guns back to the miners' headquarters in Denver, where they remained until he got them later. He killed Lyle Gregory with one, he said. Mr. Richardson asked witness if he did not know that Moyer had his gun and that it was never fired. Orchard said this might be so, because there were more than two of the guns at headquarters.

Court adjourned until tomorrow.

I.O.O.F. CONFERRED DEGREES.

Last night was an unusual occasion with the I.O.O.F. fraternity in Edmonton. Edmonton encampment No. 2 met in regular session in the Oddfellows' Hall and conferred a number of degrees upon several members of the order, including six from over Wetaskiwin, as well as electing officers. M. Marker, Geo. H. Bayliss, E. E. Chandler, John A. Kerr, James Scott and J. H. Martin were the candidates from the south city for the encampment degrees. From Wetaskwin also came up V. C. French, grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge; W. G. Shera and Alex. K. Dewar, chief patriarchs, from Fort Saskatchewan, were also present.

The degrees of Patriarchal Odd Fellowship were exemplified in ample form by the degree team of the local camp. Grand Master A. E. May presided, and he was assisted by Past Chief Patriarchs Ranton and Hill. In all ten candidates were instructed in the mysteries of the three degrees.

After the work the lodge was addressed by Past Chief Patriarchs Jos. Ranton and C. J. Hill, of Palmerton, V. C. French, of Wetaskiwin, and other members.

Wetaskiwin Oddfellows will institute a camp there shortly and seven withdrawal cards were taken out by the Wetaskiwin members of the local camp. These will form the members of a new encampment in the elevator city.

Edmonton Encampment elected officers last night as follows:

Chief Patriarch—C. B. Neals.
High Priest—R. L. Haskell.
Recording Scribe—Geo. Goodall.
Financial Scribe—W. Orchard.
Treasurer—Alf. Brown.
Senior Warden—J. S. Chamberlain.
Junior Warden—J. F. Mildon.

CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

First Presbyterian corner of Jasper avenue and Third street)—Rev. D. G. McQueen, D.D., pastor. Dr. McQueen will preach at the morning service and Rev. M. Kerr in the evening.

McDougall Methodist—Special ordination services will be held in McDougall church tomorrow at 11 a.m., at which Mr. G. A. Hopkin will be ordained to the Christian ministry. The ordination will be conducted by Rev. Principal Riddell, Rev. C. H. Huestis, Rev. A. S. Huttle and Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Strathcona. Services in the evening by Rev. C. H. Huestis.

Queen's Avenue Presbyterian (corner Queen's avenue and Sutherland street) C. A. Myers, pastor. The pastor will conduct the services tomorrow.

All Saints (Anglican, Third street south)—Rev. H. A. Gray, rector. The rector will preach morning and evening. The Bishop of Calgary will hold a confirmation service on Sunday morning.

St. Paul's Church (Church of England, corner Kinistino avenue and Short street). The Rev. H. H. Wilkinson, M.A., vicar. Services: Sunday—Morning prayer, 11 a.m.; evening prayer, 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m. Holy Communion, first Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Wednesday—Evening prayer. The Bishop of Calgary will preach in the evening.

St. Joachim's Church—Low mass at 8.15 o'clock, high mass at 10.30 o'clock, benediction at 7 in the evening.

First Baptist Church—Services tomorrow by the pastor. Mr. Woodland will have charge of the organ.

SOCIAL.

Mrs. O'Connor and her little daughter Beatrice were the hostesses at a young people's dance last night. Amongst those present were Misses Nora Campbell, Kathleen Pace, Annie McDougall, Jean and Helen Dawson, Frances McKenney, Alice May, Alice McKenney, Lila Scott, Anna Carchew, Margaret Pace and Bessie Stewart. The boys included Fred McKenney, Austin Beck, Jack Manuel, Howard Emery, Donald McDonald, Tom and Austen Christie, Bertie and Ivan Smith.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Smith left last Thursday for Ontario. They will be absent several months.

The marriage of Mr. Clement A. Lowe to Miss Lucy Gwendolen Parsons, London, England, was celebrated at Calgary on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. E. M. Carpenter and family left Thursday for Collingwood.

An acquisition to the musical talent of the city is found in the person of Miss Louise Moore, the new organist of Grace Methodist Church, who has recently come to Edmonton to live. Miss Moore, whose home was in Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been in musical work there for several years, having been organist of two of the Anglican churches at different times, viz., St. Stepuen's and latterly St. Mark's.

Yorkshiremen's Dinner

THE EDMONTON SOCIETY OF YORKSHIREMEN are giving a

Dinner at Ye Castle Hotel On Wednesday Evening, June 12th, 1907, at 9 p.m.

Tickets $3.00.

Tickets on sale at the Palm Cigar Store and at the above Hotel.

Please buy your tickets early. "All welcome."

P. M. OLDROYD, Hon. Sec. Castle Hotel, Edmonton.

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At Campbell Furniture Co.

EMPIRE BLOCK.

This month we want to exceed all others in this department of our business. The stock that we are carrying and the reduced prices that we will offer for this entire month will warrant a heavy business.

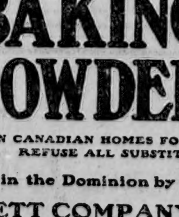
Your inspection of our stock of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Shades, Lace Curtains, Draperies, will satisfy you as to this statement that we are the heaviest importers of this line in the City.

We have the stock and the prices will be cut to the lowest during this month.

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Edmonton Branch. J. J. ANDERSON, Manager

From One Day To The Other

WORK.

What are we set on earth for? Say
to toil—
Nor to seek to leave the tending of
the vines,
For all the heat o' the day, till it
declines,
And death's mild curfew shall from
work assoil—
God did anoint thee with his odorous
oil
To wrestle, not to reign; and he as-
signs
All thy tears o'er, like pure crystal
lines,
For younger fellow workers of the
soil
To wear for amulets, so others shall
Take patience, labor, to their heart
and hands,
From thy hands, and thy heart, and
thy brave cheer,
And God's grace fructify through
thee to all.
The last flower, with a brimming
cup, may stand,
And share its dewdrop with another
near.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

A gentleman purchased at the post office a large quantity of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and other postal requisites.

Finding them somewhat difficult to carry he asked one of the counter clerks if he could supply him with a small quantity of string.

"We are not permitted by the department to supply string," was the reply.

"Then give me a bit of red tape," was the sarcastic retort.

The string was supplied.—Tatler.

Frenchman strumming on the piano in a crowded drawing room: "Well, you know I can play some of zee English airs too."

"Vot you call, sir?" (playing "Auld Lang Syne").

"Oh, I know zee old swine, n'est-ce-pas?"—Communicated.

WOMAN SILENCE.

It is seldom one hears of a woman stenographer or private secretary selling information that she has gained and she should be given credit for it. Some of those who have not so much faith in the honor of woman insist that it is because women are more afraid of consequences of a dishonorable act than are men, but there are men who could tell a different story, for there are many women employees in the confidence of employers who intrust them with information with which no man employed would be intrusted.

TRUE CULTURE.

Culture is a word which is unfortunately frequently misunderstood in most instances it would be defined as education, meaning the knowledge acquired from books. This is an error, culture does not mean education of the mind. As much a education of the heart. A combination of the two, education of both mind and heart, is decidedly the highest form of culture. A man or woman may, however, be cultured and still have vtry little knowledge of books. Again there are some very learned men, and women too, who have little or no culture or refinement.

It is at home and not at school that children should receive their training in refinement and culture Parents often make tremendous sacrifices themselves that their children should receive a "thorough education." They are sent to schools where they have the advantage of being taught by the best masters, who may or may not be cultured men or women. The ambition of the parent is satisfied. The boy or girl acquires the coveted knowledge of the sciences or art. But how often do these same children cause such devoted parents poignant grief and shame. True, study especially of the arts has a refining influence on the heart and mind, but this is not sufficient, and an educated individual who lacks culture is a source of greater menace to the well being of a nation than is the greatest ignorance.

The taining of the character of the child must surely be the work of the parents at home. It is not necessary that they should be learned to lay this foundation of heart education of which later may be built the mental structure. The child must be taught the necessity of kindness in word and action, the necessity of sympathy and self-forgetfulness and the love of what is truly good and noble. They should be made to realize that it is what they are and what they do rather than what they know, or what they possess that lends or detracts from true culture. They should be taught to treat their associates, whether equals or inferiors, with kindly tact and consideration. It should be the parents wish to bring to the home the best influences obtainable, such as good books and magazines, but above all interesting and refined people. It has often been a matter of comment that the most highly cultured people come from homes where an interesting guest is always welcomed. Every welcome guest brings to the home a pleasant air of novelty and tends to train the children to be polite, affable and keen-witted. Hospitality should not entail such great labor; to admit a guest into the family circle will often be more appreciated than if elaborate preparations are made for his entertainment.

It cannot be denied that all men and women have a certain amount of vanity in their make-up, and we all desire to be well thought of. The surest way to accomplish this is not by display or our literary or artistic abilities or impressing on others how important or clever we are, but rather by letting them feel that we sympathize with them and take a kindly interest in their affairs.

The education of the heart is therefore of greater importance than the education of the brain, but once there is a good foundation laid in this respect, the study of arts and sciences will also tend to make one more truly cultured.

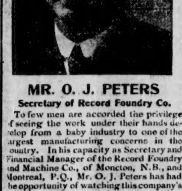
Married—Lowe-Parsons.

On June 6 at the church of the Redeemer, Calgary, Clement A. Lowe of Edmonton, to Lucy Gwendolen, daughter of P. C. Parsons, Esq., of London, Eng.

MEMBERS OF P.C.A. SOCIETY.

The following is the list of active members received by the secretary to date of the Edmonton Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, these persons having subscribed $1 or upwards to its funds: Mrs. Almon, Mr. J. J. Anderson, Mr. J. T. Blowey, Dr. and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier, Mrs. Braithwaite, Mr. K. Browman, Mr. J. V. S. Carpenter, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. L. Charlesworth, Mr. L. W. Caldwell, Mr. H. N. Dodge, Mrs. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Col. E. B. Edwards, Mrs. A. F. Ewing, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. R. Goldsmidth, Mr. H. Gruner, Mr. J. Hehsdorfer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hyndman, Mr. T. A. Kelly, Mr. A. H. Jones, Mr. George Kirkpatrick, Mr. C. A. Lowe, Mr. W. T. Livock, Mr. J. H. Lines, Mr. F. B. Macmahon, Mrs. M. Macdonald, Miss Mary F. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. McDougall, Mr. B. J. R. Miller, Mr. Andrew Milroy, Mr. and Mrs. Pardee, Mr. T. A. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stocock, Mrs. E. Stocock, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Spratt, Mr. T. S. Thompson, Mr. Thibandeau, Mr. A. W. Taylor, Mr. M. W. Welsh, Mrs. G. Walker, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. H. C Wilson, Mr. A. York.

Associate members at 25 cents each: Lewis Hyndman, Francis Thomas, Douglas Emery, Howard Emery, Gladys Kirkpatrick, Gwen. Kirkpatrick, Constance Almon.



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The Record Foundry and Machine Co. manufacture 91 different styles and sizes of the "Penn Esther" range alone, as well as the "Calorific" and "Admiral" furnaces.

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KING POWELL	-	275 to 500
GROAT -	-	300 to 2,000
H. B. R.	North C.N.R.	750 to 5,000

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SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year $1. Subscribers in the United States, All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

THE HALF-SECTION FARM.

In Western Canada, as e'sewhere the large farm is preferable to the small farm from the standpoint o. the settler, and providing it be a well cultivated, from the standpoin of the country itself as well. If farming is a profitable occupation on a small scale, it should be still more profitable when conducted on a larger scale. And the increased profit from a large farm should more than equal the proportion between the area of the large and small farm The farmer should make more from a half-section farm than two neighbors, each with a quarter section farm. This for the well understood reason that a large enterprise can be operated more economically than two smaller ones doing the same work and having the same output. On the large farm as compared to the small one there is economy in management in labor and in machinery, an economy in itself sufficient to make the difference between loss and gain.

Another advantage of the large farm is that it enables the farmer to make provision for the future—a condition of no small consequence to the country at large. Ontario and the eastern provinces generally, have been and are suffering a heavy drainage of rural population to Western Canada. The attractions of a new country are in part accountable for this, but there is another reason as well. Thousands of farmers' sons raised on the farm and trained to farm, come west for the excellent reason that they could not remain in the eastern provinces and continue to be farmers. They have not farms and could not buy them at the high land prices prevailing. Reared on a hundred acre homestead, what else can a family of half dozen sturdy young farmers do than migrate to a country where land is cheaper? To divide the homestead is clearly impossible, and to buy farms for all is equally impossible. They simply must seek another country or give up the occupation to which they have been trained, and for which they are most excellently adapted.

This is the inevitable lot of the "second generation" in a country originally divided into small farms—a lot certainly not be desired by the individual and surely not in the highest degree profitable to the country at large. Ontario's best asset is her young men, and this asset she is losing to the west largely for the simple reason that they cannot remain at home. Would it not have been better in the long run for Ontario and the other eastern provinces if the "homesteads" had been large enough to sub-divide among the present generation? The large farm cannot, of course, postpone for ever the day when the farmers shall be more numerous than the farms, but it may postpone that unpleasant emergency to the third or fourth, instead of the second generation. If this condition of affairs in the agricultural districts of Eastern Canada is to be postponed in Western Canada, the time to postpone it is now, and the way to accomplish this is by enabling the pioneers to secure farms large enough to subdivide among the children of "the boys."

Heretofore the Western settler has been able to secure a half section farm by homesteading and purchasing a quarter section of railway land. But the supply of such land is limited in certain districts, and the prices are steadily using. If the half section farm is to be made possible to the future settler some other land must be made available to the homesteader for his second quarter. This is the purpose of the pre-emption privilege of the new Dominion Lands Act to be re-introduced at next session of Parliament. This privilege enables the homesteader to secure a second quarter for a minimum price, provided he cultivates it. To the settler this means a half-section farm instead of a quarter-section; to the country it means a population of prosperous farmers who have the opportunity of continuing their prosperity to their children's children.

ON THE SIDE.

Just in case—The passing of the gas franchise is no excuse for raising the rent.

Kuroki should visit Edmonton. He could not fail to note the similarity between our streets and the trenches at Liao Yang.

Professor Wiggins says: "In time oranges will grow in Canada and great orchards will hold up their golden fruit before the mirror of Hudson's Bay." Wiggins ought to do well in real estate.

The Montreal council has determined to put an end to rough sports and has authorized the chief of police to put a stop to games when he considers it "advisable." Possible would be a better word.

The Grain Exchange delegates promptly withdrew from the Winnipeg conference when the farmers began to talk of amendments to their charter. The days have not yet come when the lion and the lamb consort in amity.

The police seized an illicit still operated by a Jap near New Westminster. After they found it their puzzle was to tell how he made the whiskey and they are wondering yet. The secrecy of the Jap is not confined to military operations.

A Manitoba woman wants to prosecute the C. N. R. company for operating their trains on Sunday. Two brief months ago a lot of people wanted to prosecute the same company for not operating their trains Sunday or Monday.

Winnipeg Telegram: "Organized and rational humanity should assert itself, that noise making materials which are always dangerous, and sometimes murderous, should be prohibited by law." The Telegram is severe on itself.

A despatch from Amoy, China, says: "The officials arrested the leaders of an organization known as the 'White Fans,' accusing them of being pirates." The Chinese have everything reversed. In America the fans are only the victims.

Fans are only the victims. The Chinese have everything reversed.

A despatch from China says that six hundred rebels were killed in a day's skirmish with the soldiery and then coolly announces that "the rebels are well organized and well fed but poorly armed, so the local troops refuse to attack them." The rebels ought to appreciate the consideration of the soldiers. But six hundred per days looks like pretty fair killing for troops that refuse to attack.

Calgary Albertan: "The time may come when Calgary and Edmonton will join hand in hand and work together, but that time is far, far away, and to be candid the rivalry is becoming keener and less honorable year after year, incidents of the last two years making it much more bitter and objectionable." What is the Albertan talking about anyway? Candidly, Calgary, its merits or demerits, are rarely mentioned in our streets. We take a charitable interest in our neighbor's doings, of course, and occassionally find entertainment in her antics, but at present we are too busy to devote much attention to the business of other people.

24 Jasper 24

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640 Acres of Wild Land at $10.25 per acre. 1-5 cash and the balance in 4 years. Interest at 7 per cent.

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Tribute to Memory of Auguste Noel

August Noel, who died in Edmonton two weeks ago, was buried at Arthabascaville, P.Q., on May 29. The funeral service was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in the eastern townships in the province of Quebec. Representative business men and professional men from various parts of the province attended the service as a tribute to the high standing of the deceased in his profession.

Eastern newspapers mention among those present: L. C. Noel, Alcide Noel, brothers; Hon. Mr. Justice Lavergne, his father-in-law; Louis Lavergne, M.P.; George Smith, M.P.P. J. E. Methot; Armand Lavergne, M.P.; L. P. Crepau, J. F. Walsh, Pau Beaudry, P. H. Cote, A. Poisson, Dr Beilean, Napol Laliberte, Dawson City; Mr. Valiquette, Edmonton; F. Laliberte, M.P.; F. Beauchesne, M.P. and Mr. J. Talbot.

Business houses in the city of Arthabascaville were practically closed during the service. Mr. Noel's former teacher, Abbe Maltais, said the last prayers of the church over the dead.

It was in Arthabascaville, his natal county, that Noel first practiced his profession, in partnership with Louis Lavergne, now M.P. for Athabasca in the little office in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, close onto forty years ago, first fought his great fights in law and politics.

The Edmonton public knew him merely as a member of the law firm of Noel, Noel & Cormack. His friends knew him as a student, a deep thinker and writer. They prophesied for him success in his profession and in politics.

Noel was thirty-five when he died. He was born at Tingwick, in Athabasca County. He studied at Sherbrooke college and at Laval university, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-four. His father, Elisee Noel, was a boyhood friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Auguste Noel loved the legal profession and like most French-Canadians of university training, loved politics. By principle he was a Liberal. He was a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a supporter of the Liberal party.

It is often said that French-Canadian students follow Laurier blindly, being dazzled by the splendor of his statesmanship and the fact that Sir Wilfrid is of French extraction. It is not so. In 1907 Noel, though approving the policy of the Liberal government, upon fiscal issues, opposed Sir Wilfrid upon the Manitoba school question. He accepted a candidacy in Arthabasca against Louis Lavergne in the provincial elections. Lavergne was a Liberal, Noel opposed him, believing that the Liberal government at Ottawa should have presented a remedial bill in favor of separate schools in Manitoba. Later he was a candidate for the local house in the Yukon.

In 1899 Noel went to the Yukon. It was here that he achieved the success that brought his name prominently before the Canadian profession. Among his clients were notably Alex. McDonald, the Klondike King, and Jim McNamee, the millionaire miner.

The Canadian profession followed with keen interest the case of Belcher versus McDonald. Apparently a simple case of accounting between co-owners, it involved a sum of $126,000. The case was carried from court to court and into the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England, where judgment was given in favor of Mr. Noel and his client. The complicated case of the Canadian Bank of Commerce against McDonald, one of appropriation of monies, excess interest and mortgage, is known to every well informed banker. It was a famous case won by Noel in the lower and higher courts.

It was probably upon the strength of these successes that a former Canadian now at the head of the legal profession in London offered Mr. Noel a full partnership in his office. But Mr. Noel was essentially a Canadian. He loved Canada; he loved the west.

He came to Edmonton almost immediately after his marriage to Miss Gabrielle Lavergne, daughter of Mr. Justice Lavergne of Montreal.

It was a particularly sad coincidence that Mrs. Noel should return to Montreal a widow six months, day for day, after her wedding. Mr. Noel was not weighed down by party ties in politics; he was an independent student. Like Henri Bourassa, Mr. Noel studied Canadian issues from a high plane, untrammelled by private interests. Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Noel were staunch friends. Indeed it is scarcely known that frequently Mr. Bourassa consulted Mr. Noel upon questions of vital importance. In the addresses delivered by Mr. Noel before the Canadian club at Edmonton and the Canadian club at Calgary may be found an epitome of his aspirations, his ideals and his ambitions for Canada's greatness. One would take it that busy men of the west, with ideals somewhat clouded in the brain-racking race for gold, would scarcely halt to heed the utterance of one whose thought and study brought him to a higher sphere than purely material progress. Yet they listened. Noel's addresses seemed to afford a new interpretation of Canadian patriotism.

The courage Mr. Noel displayed in expressing his views somewhat surprised his hearers, yet they admired his courage and talent. His addresses may be considered as the legacy of one seeking the intellectual and moral progress of his country, rather than its sheer material development. Noel believed that Canada should bring brawn and muscle to its shores; that the tide of immigration should not cease to flow, but that the material advancement and progress of the nation should give way to intellectual and moral development. It was his opinion that English speaking Canadians and French speaking Canadians should stand equal in all things, and that they should be free to evolve their destiny in peace, according to their faith and nationality. He believed that the respect of that freedom formed the base of Canada's life as a confederation. He opposed imperialism, believing that both the mother country and the colonies should develop at home, within their respective horizons for the evolution and maintenance of a great empire.

It is always sad to see a man in the bloom of a vigorous manhood taken away. It is particularly sad to see a young man in whom was reposed the confident hope of his fellow men that he would labor in their interest, die before his life work was accomplished. It is like cutting down the wheat when it is but a blade of grass and green—long ere it has ripened.

To those wrom he loved and to those who loved him there is given a degree of sympathy. For those who knew him not this short biography is written that they may appreciate the patriotic ambitions of one who has just left us.

Gigantic Theft.

New York, June 7.—An investigation which will follow the arrest of August Dohn and Tillie French, former confidential employees of the furniture house of S. Bauman & Co., is expected to reveal thefts to aggregate of more than $35,000. They previously had been discharged by their employers. Dohn, who is married, tried to kill himself when he was arrested. He was held in $500 bail. Miss French is at police headquarters.

New York, June 7.—A $15,000 vanity box, made of gold and containing 358 diamonds and 63 sapphires, which two waiters attempted to pawn yesterday, resulting in their arrest, was identified today by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt as one she had lost last October.

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Every grocer keeps WINDSOR SALT. No other is so pure, so delicate. Best for the table. 139



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Style 502. A very superior, medium high bust Corset of average length. Very snugly fitting. Made from fine Jean in White and Drab. **Price $2.25.**

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We have also several other styles in stock at prices ranging from **$1.50 to $3.75.**

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Union men remember this is the only union made clothing sold in the city of Edmonton. Each garment having the union label. Call and see it. We will be open for a few evenings till 9 o'clock.

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THE MIDNIGHT SUN LUNCH COUNTER AND CAFE

Where Eating is the pleasure it should be, and not the mere duty it so often is.

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10c. LINES SPECIALTY. JOE W. FIFE, Proprietor.

ANUAL PEPORT OF MONTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

rolment During 1906 as 1644. Chairman, Secretary reasurer, Superintendant And Chairman of Committees Present Reports Dealing With Their Departments. Whole Report is Interesting.

The first annual report of the Edmonton Public School Board has just been issued and it is an interesting piece of literature. It contains reports from the chairman, secretary-treasurer, superintendent and from each of the committees of the board. It also gives the names of the members of the staff at the end of the year 1906. A short history of the Edmonton public schools is given at the back, as well as the names of those who have served on the school board. It has a number of well-executed cuts of the school buildings and other subjects.

The report is nicely conceived and worked out and contains much information interesting to the public. Some idea of the volume of work done by the board may be obtained from a study of the report.

Expansion Necessary.

Several important changes are foreshadowed in the address of the chairman, Mr. Alex. Taylor. We quote from his report: "The work of providing ordinary accommodation for classes will not be less, but rather greater in the immediate future. We should provide also for such expansions and improvements in our work as are necessary and suitable to advanced and efficient city school systems."

"The success and growth of our high-school work will make a vigorous policy necessary with respect to this class of work as the present building will very shortly prove inadequate for high-school purposes."

City Superintendent.

With regard to the office of superintendent, the chairman has the following to say: "The increase of work in all departments during the year and the need of furnishing assistance to principals in the work of classification and organization of pupils and the fixing of school districts, has made it necessary to appoint a superintendent, who has rendered suitable assistance to the school management committee, as well as to others. Notwithstanding the heavy influx of pupils during the past term the increase has been assimilated without disturbance to classification and principals have been allowed to do steady and efficient work with the classes in their charge."

"The board has been saved considerable labor in attending to the matter of supplies and in the procuring of equipment and in the superintending the necessary repairs."

Manual Training and Music Recommended.

Rev. H. A. Gray, chairman of the school management commission, speaks of the work of defining the duties of the employees of the board, the increasing of salaries, and the condition of the schools as to discipline, teaching power and caretaking. He commends the work being done in the department of physical training and recommends the introduction of manual training and the providing of a special teacher for music.

Beautification of School Grounds.

Postmaster May is chairman of the building committee. He reports on provision for an increase of seven or eight classes during the year and advocates the hurrying of the two large schools during 1907, and the procuring of sites of suitable size in good time. He also advocates the improvement of school grounds by trees, garden plots and lawns.

Shorter Number of Teaching Days.

The finance minister of the board, Dr. W. A. Ferris, presents a comprehensive statement of the cost of support for each school, the debenture indebtedness of the board and the insurance in force.

He points out that the board would gain by the establishment of a shorter yearly total of teaching days in towns and cities and advocates the reduction from 210 to 200 days. He advises the putting of the cost of seating into capital account instead of current account. He also advises the early buying of new school sites to save the increase in value on all city property.

Mr. H. C. Taylor, chairman of the supply committee, gives a brief account of the important expenditures of the year. He advocates the extension of libraries to smaller schools, also a typewriter for the superintendent.

The secretary-treasurer's report consists of two parts, showing in one case the assets and liabilities of the board and in the other the cash receipts and payments for 1906.

Superintendent's Report.

An exhaustive report is submitted by Superintendent McCaig. From it we learn that the enrolment during 1906 was 1,644 pupils, which is 35 per cent. above that for 1905, and three times the enrolment for 1902. Of these, 162 were in the high-school standards, the remainder in the public school. He calls attention to the marked falling-off in attendance in the standards above III, which is ascribed to the great demand for labor of half-grown boys and girls, but more particularly for boys.

We quote the following significant paragraph from his report:

"It might be a matter of wisdom for the board to seek to slightly enrich the High School course by the addition of subjects that would make the commercial course more liberal and useful. At present the commercial work is limited to commercial arithmetic and one year's work in elementary bookkeeping. If typewriting and stenography could be added it would establish a closer relation between the work of the school and the life of a good many of the graduates of the school. The school would be answering to a wider demand and service and though a new teacher would be necessary the result in the end would probably be a reduction in the per-capita cost of High School education by reason of greatly increased attendance."

The Case for Manual Training.

With regard to the public school the superintendent presents the case for manual training in an interesting way. He says:

"In standards IV. and V. only thirty-six per cent. of the pupils enrolled are boys. It would probably be advisable here too that the board should broaden the work of the school by the addition of manual training to the course. Creative, constructive or mechanical work is attractive to boys at this age and is a necessary part of school work especially in cities. City pupils sometimes lack in resource by having too little to do for themselves. The schools must aim to meet this want by calling into exercise the innate executive and constructive impulses. The education of the city is too apt to become top-heavy on the acquisitive or scholastic side. It must be considered a good sign in education that it inspires and impels to action. The cultivation of the acquisitive faculties alone has not this effect. Manual training is not a fad, but a characteristic and suitable instrument for calling into exercise certain natural capacities in the child. It must not be taught as technical education or be carried to the extent of becoming a training in the arts or trades more particularly in the public schools. This is not its purpose and it should be duly subordinated to the characteristic work of the school in laying the foundation for intelligent citizenship by the pursuit of the ordinary school arts, such as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and history. The taste for some kind of handiwork at home is often the means of keeping the boys off the streets."

Domestic Science for Girls.

The matter of domestic science for the girls of the upper standards is also dealt with. He says:

"The board should aim likewise to pay attention to household science for the girls in the upper standards of the schools. None of the schools are built with a view to its introduction, but it need not be deferred on this account. A central room to which pupils could go once or twice a week might be quickly provided and equipped at moderate cost. It is found that where domestic science has been introduced the punctuality of pupils and their interest in school work have been improved."

The closing part of the report is an indication that the superintendent regards conditions as being distinctly hopeful and encouraging and pays to the staff what the public will recognize as a well deserved compliment, as follows:

"In estimating the condition of the schools of the city the matter of growth is of outstanding prominence. This growth is interesting as an index feature to the development that belongs to the community as a whole. The building of five schools to meet the growth may show something of the energy of the administration becoming to the body entrusted with the care of the educational sentiment which is behind the administrative body. Indications are not lacking which place both of these in a favorable light. The work of providing a good class of facilities seems to be undertaken with confidence and progressive action is strong. It is not confined to the city, but is common to the province.

"The actual success of school work cannot be measured solely by these standards. The ultimate end of schools should result in a heightening of the intelligence accompanied by a fostering of imperative impulses towards honesty and useful service. It is a gratification to be able to say that a visit to almost any class in the city will give one an idea that the teachers are actuated by good purposes. Children are industrious and happy in their industry. They are obedient and are cheerful in obeying and are being put in command of the rudiments and instruments of knowledge by painstaking and helpful methods on the side of the teacher. It is thought that the staff on the whole are bent on the right performance of duty. The optimism belonging to successful effort goes with their work. It must be expected that digressions in adaptability to the teacher's art will appear in a large staff, but the saving feature of honesty and industry are held in common possession."

The report closes with an account of the members who have served on the public school board of the city from the regular organization of this body in 1885. Mr. McCaulay served on the board for fifteen years, during most of which time he was chairman. Others who have served in this capacity have been D. Ross, J. Cameron, J. A. McDougall, H. C. Taylor and A. G. Randall, Mr. Alex Taylor, the present chairman, has presided over the board for the past nine years.

A brief, but interesting history of the schools from their establishment is given at the end of the report. We publish it in full on account of the flattering interest and growth in school work which it sets forth.

The board is to be congratulated not only on the energy of their administration, but likewise in their furnishing to the people such a concise and interesting volume for their information.

History of the Edmonton Schools.

The story of the establishment of formal provision for educational work in Edmonton dates from the year 1881. Previous to that time some work had been done under mission auspices, but it was not until the year mentioned that school work was instituted and directed explicitly as a citizens' concern. Even then it was a purely voluntary enterprise and it was carried on in this way until 1885 when the organization of the board was brought into relation to the school law of the territories.

The beginnings of the work are interesting and display an earnest enthusiasm for the improvement of the children. At an initial meeting in the fall of 1881 three trustees were chosen. At a slightly later time a meeting was called to consider the building of a school. At this meeting there were present the three trustees and five others. The Hudson's Bay Company donated four lots, the site of the present McKay Avenue School, and it was decided to proceed with building on condition that subscriptions could be obtained. A contract for a one-roomed, frame school was let to Oliver & McDonald, the building to cost $968, and the trustees were authorized to secure a loan of $500. This meeting was held on November 4th. In the Bulletin of December 10th appears the following item: "The schoolhouse will be ready for occupation on Monday," which would be about a month after the decision to build was arrived at.

The same issue contains an account of an important meeting. R. Hardisty was in the chair. Trustee McCauley explained that the purpose of the meeting was to engage a teacher [illegible] to empower the trustees to engage one. Rev. W. Baird and R. Hardisty with the three trustees were named a committee to act. D. Ross inquired how the teacher's salary was to be paid and the chairman of the board produced a guarantee list, a copy of which is given below:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to become liable to a majority of our number equally in the sum of $500 to be paid to the teacher of a school at Edmonton for one year's services." (Signed)

R. HARDISTY,
J. CAMERON,
D. McLEOD,
J. A. McCRAE,
R. LOGAN,
J. A. McDOUGALL,
J. NORRIS,
C. STEWART,
K. McDONALD,
M. A. GRANT,

The question of securing a government grant was discussed and a proposal was made to tax the pupils for the amount necessary if the grant should not be secured and subscriptions should fail. This proposal, however, was voted down, the feeling of the meeting being strongly in favor of free schools. Mr. J. Harris was the first teacher.

The trustees proceeded in an energetic way to raise funds. A subscription list was circulated which engaged subscribers to pay to the treasurer of the board such sums as were agreed to quarterly until the school was organized under the school law. Some difficulty arose in bringing about this organization under the Northwest Territories Ordinance, owing to a distaste of certain interests and individuals who should be affected by the imposition of taxes. During this time the work of the school was carried on in one room. In 1885 legal organization was carried out. A new room was added at this time and another in 1891. R. Secord was the first teacher under the new organization.

In 1895 the brick building on College avenue, at present used for high-school purposes, was built. It provided for four classes. The policy for building this large central school, as it would be considered at that time, was opposed by some of the ratepayers, who favored small ward schools rather than centralization.

The new school met the needs of the school population only for a year or so and rented rooms on Fraser avenue were used for school purposes. In 1902 the Queen's Avenue School providing accommodation for ten classes was built. On the occupation of this school the College Avenue school was devoted to high school uses and it has answered this use since that time, though high-school organization took place some years previous to this time. In 1905 the McKay Avenue school was built and the accommodation provided in this school was immediately used. At present a similar school is under construction and a new one of still larger dimensions is required and will be under construction within the present year. The board have also in contemplation the making of larger provision for the work of the high school.

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when a lined coat seems a nuisance and a waistcoat an aggravation a

Two-piece Outing Suit

will give you the comfort and freedom desired, and a clean-cut, well-groomed appearance as well. See our special showing of

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LIGHT, COOL, AND VERY DRESSY.

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DROWNED IN THAMES.

Two American Visitors to London Meet Tragic End.

London, June 7.—Two Americans, G. Otto Eiterich, who resides at Freeport, L. I., and whose place of business was at No. 42 Broadway, New York, and Mrs. E. U. Dilan, of New York, were drowned in the Thames near Cliveden yesterday afternoon while boating. Their bodies were taken to an inn and remained there unidentified over night. Although they were recognized to be Americans neither of them had papers or other means of identification at the time, but they were traced today through a shoemaker's receipt found on Mr. Eiterich's body. The shoemaker remembered having delivered a pair of shoes, which he had repaired, to a certain room at the Imperial Hotel here, where Mr. Eiterich stopped.

Mrs. Dilan, it was further ascertained, had been staying with a Miss Memory, supposed to be her sister, at the Russell Hotel. Miss Memory sat up over night awaiting Mrs. Dilland's return, not knowing where she had gone. It appears that Mr. Eiterich and Mrs. Dilan took a train for Maidenhead yesterday afternoon and engaged a boat for a row on the Thames. A boatman overheard Mr. Eiterich call his companion, "Molly" and he was not a skilled oarsman.

He ran his boat against the root of a tree and shouted to his companion "Jump, the boat is filling with water."

Both jumped immediately, into the river and sank in ten feet of water. The body of Mrs. Dilan was soon recovered, but that of Mr. Eiterich was swept away and was not found until late in the afternoon. Mrs. Dilan is believed to be a widow.

RAY.

Mr. McInnes, foreman for the McInnes lumber company, limited, arrived to-night from the Springs, where the company is operating a sawmill. He reports that they sawed over a million and a half last winter. Two-thirds of this has been already hauled to Morinville, and the firm is now offering $5 per thousand for teams to haul the balance to the railroad at Morinville. The firm are now engaged in building new camps and roads to increase the output of the mill. Next season they expect to cut over four million feet.

Joe Maloney has sold his general merchandise business at Edison to Armstrong Bros. They took possession the first of this month.

Two coaches of Edmonton and with the following passengers: P. Connelly, Seattle; W. McCauley, Edmonton, Alta.; Mrs. Frumbley, Edmonton; Miss McGillis, Ray; P. O. Cusiack, Sion; Ed. Lynn, Lac La Biche; Otto Wissmanshe, North Dakota; A. Aitkins, Sion; E. Aitkins, Sion.

Mr. Aitkins, who arrived last week from Edmonton on his way to his home near Sion, reports many improvements in that vicinity, and that seeding is all done.

OLDS.

Crop conditions could not be much better, so the majority of the farmers report. The verdure of the wheat fields is a picture. The husbandman shows a face full of hope and business is good.

With the carloads of harvesting implements being unloaded at Olds, the observer can safely conclude that this is another evidence of faith in the bumper yields which will be realized by the Olds farmers.

The Olds sportsmen are scanning the skies very thoroughly for weather indications. Next Thursday is the day set for the postponed race meet, and a fine day is all that is wished, for the horses will do the rest. Horses are stabling here from Medicine Jaw, Strathcona, Spokane, Seattle and Vernon, so the performers are with us if we only have the chance for a crowd.

The Carstairs footballists visited Olds this evening and took a kick on the green with our boys which resulted in a defeat for the visitors of five to nothing. The game was a very fair one, and witnessed by a good crowd of spectators.

Olds has several very good horses and also has a great many that would be good in front of a plow. It is a noticeable fact that nearly every horse which could enter the five-minute class is reined up as a speeder, and they go lumbering along at a jarring rate tiresome to behold. But then it's all right. If the owner can satisfy himself in this way that he possesses a speeder, why should he not be granted that little indulgence?

CAMROSE
The Wonder of the West

The C.P.R. will run right through
Camrose
direct from Winnipeg, Saskatoon, to Edmonton.
The C.N.R. will surely have a branch soon at
Camrose
This will make
Camrose
a divisional point

Summer Goods

Refr gerators	: :	$10.00 each up
Lawn Mowers	: :	3.75 "
Screen Doors	: :	1.25 "
Window Screen	: :	30c. "
Ice Cream Freezers	: :	2.50 "
Rubber Hose	: :	10c. per foot up
Poultry Netting.		Green Wire Cloth.

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Chown Hardware Co.
Opposite Bank of Commerce.

N.E. quarter, section 34, range 20.
RENE LEMARCHAND
has bought this quarter of section a few week ago It stands 4 blocks from the station and 3 blocks from Main St., that is to say right in town.
NOW FOR SALE IN LOTS AND BLOCKS.

Agents in Camrose
FRANCAIS ADAM
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Financial and Commercial News

THE FEELING IS OPTIMISTIC

Bradstreets on the Trade Conditions. Edmonton Second in Bank Clearings Increase

New York, June 7.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Cross currents in trade and crop conditions prevent general isolation. There has been further slight improvement in crop conditions. This has made for a more optimistic feeling as to ultimate yield and future trade, but the great majority of cities complain of continued slow retail trade and collections.

Jobbers and manufacturers are beginning to report an accumulation of stocks of light shipping and summer fabrics. Reduction sales are more in evidence in retail lines, and the feeling is that some of the trade lost in the past two months will not be regained. On the other hand, the reports as to fall trade are satisfactory. Crop uncertainty and the fact that re-order business this spring has been practically absent in many lines, however, induce conservatism as to further ordering.

May statistics of the failures point to only slight increases in failures and liabilities in that month over a year ago, while clearings total though reduced heavily by speculative dullness at New York, show good gains at most other centres. Railroad earning returns for Mai point to large gains in gross receipts. Business failures for the week number 155 against 142 last week, 162 in the like week of 1906, 194 in 1905, 171 in 1904 and 181 in 1903.

Weather and crop conditions are slightly better in Canada, and good reports come from the western wheat crop, which has been benefited by good rains. The past backward weather is reflected in reports of poor retail trade, an dfor a lack of re-order business with jobbers and wholesalers. Fall business is active.

Industry and building are active, and the hardware trade is good. The late strike of the longshoremen has caused great congestion of inward bound freight at Montreal. Unless the weather warms up a light sorting trade is looked for in Toronto. More optimistic reports come from Winnipeg, and the wheat plant is well rooted, though the acreage planted is smaller. There are 88 failures in Canada, involving $680,502 in liabilities reported in May this year, as against 93 failures with liabilities of $747,082 in May a year ago. Canadian clearings for May exceed those of a year ago by 2.8 per cent., while for five months the excess is 10.7 per cent. Failures for the week number 18, as against 14 last week, and 17 in this week a year ago.

THE BANK CLEARINGS.

The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending June 6, showing percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

City.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
Montreal	$31,042,000	6.5	—
Toronto	26,264,000	—	5.8
Winnipeg	12,165,000	29.7	—
Ottawa..	3,207,000	11.4	—
Vancouver. ..	3,927,000	64.0	—
Halifax	2,253,000	—	5.7
Quebec.	2,694,000	19.0	—
Hamilton.. ..	2,001,000	32.9	—
St. John	1,472,000	20.4	—
London	1,448,000	90.0	—
Victoria	1,009,000	59.7	—
Calgary	1,625,000	55.7	—
Edmonton. ..	979,000	60.4	—

WHAT DUN SAYS.

New York, June 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: "Adverse weather has made the season another week late, both as to distribution of spring merchandise and progress of the crops. Transactions thus far indicate that settled warm weather will bring out much business, but so much time has been lost that few merchants anticipate a normal volume on the aggregate, and large stocks will be carried over or sacrificed at a bargain sale. On the farms the situat'on is critical, but a few weeks of high temperatures will make the outlook much brighter, except that extensive replanting adds heavily to the cost of the crops. Wholesale trade in fall and winter goods is brisk. Manufacturing plants operate at full capacity in most industries, and despatches from leading cities indicate that the business situation is much more satisfactory at the points in the west than in the east or south.

Few serious labor struggles are now in progress, and more advances in progress, and more advances in New England mill wages extend the benefits to two hundred thousand hands. Railway earnings in May were 15.06 per cent. larger than last year, but foreign commerce at this port alone for the latest week showed losses of $3,798,579 in exports, and $1,269,693 in imports, as compared with the movements in the same week 1906. Failures this week in the United States were 198 against 206 last year, and in Canada 21 against 18 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK COMMENT.

Exchange Market Calls for Heavy Gold Shipments—Absorption of Stocks at Standstill—Gold Movement to Europe to Continue.

New York, June 7.—An active absorption of stocks on a rising scale today was brought almost to a standstill by the unexpectedly heavy engagements of gold for export to Paris to-day. Heidelbach, Ickelheiner & Co. engaged also $500,000 gold for export. Conditions in the exchange market had prepared expectation for additional shipments, but so large a sum as $3,600,000 was a surprise, and effectively discredits the association of Paris bankers last week, that the movement was near its termination. The movement was the more impressive by reason of the failure of the foreign exchange markets to show any effect, as is usual owing to the custom of selling exchange bills against gold shipments when they are made. The rates to-day, however, were firmly maintained, and it was evident that the outward movement of gold was to extend over into next week. The Paris market stands under obligation to New York for $4,000,000 on subscriptions to New Haven, and which mature this week, but this obligation seems to have no effect in checking the flow of gold from here to Paris. To-day's $3,6000,000 engagements will not figure in to-morrow's bank statement. Nevertheless, the sub-treasury absorption from the money market up to Thursday night, principally on gold drawn for export had amounted to $4,847,000. This was offset to only a small extent by the balance in favor of New York on the currency movement on the interior, that balance having fallen considerably below the figures for several weeks past. This course of currency was not effective on the rates for call loans today. Payment was made today also of a $3,000,000 instalment of subscriptions on Great Northern preferred stock. Apparently the plan for transfer of contral of the Boston and Maine to the New York, New Haven and Hartford gave the impetus of those rumors.

Many of them centred about a supposed transfer of control of Delaware and Hudson, but none of them received any official sanction. The coalers were all helped by the evidence of prosperous condition in the tonnage of May shipments over those in May of last year. Reading's prominence in the day's advance was partly due to this. The check to activity which followed the gold export engagements resulted in slight concessions in prices, and they were lifted to the highest level again late in the day. The closing tone was fairly steady. Bonds were firm. Total sales, par value, $826,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

SPECIE AND MERCANTILE PAPER

New York, June 7.—Close, prime mercantile paper, 5 to 5 1-2 per cent.; sterling exchange, strong at 487.05 to 487.10 for demand, and at 483.70 to 483.75 for sixty day bills. Exchanges $239,573,644. Posted rates, 484 1-2 and 488. Comfercial bills, 483 1-8, bar silver, 66 5-8; Mexican dollars, 51 3-8. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm.

CALL AND LOANS.

New York, June 7.—Money on call, easy; highest, 2 per cent.; lowest, 1 3-4; ruling rate, 2; last loan, 2; closing bid, offered at 2. Time loans very dull and steady, sixty days 3 1-2 to 3 3-4, and ninety days 3 3-4 to 4 per cent.; six months 4 3-4 to 5 per cent.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

New York, June 7.—Flour receipts, 14,172; sales, 2,000; flour about steady and quiet. Wheat receipts, 15,000; sales, 1,100,000; July, 103 7-8 to 104 3-4; Sept., 104 3-16 to 105 1-8; Dec., 106 5-8. Western weather news and foreign markets were bearish. Final prices showed 3 1-4 to 1 3-8 cent net decline; July, 103 7-8 to 105 7-8, closed 104; Sept. 104 3-16 to 106 1-8, closed 104 1-4; Dec., 105 5-8 to 107 3-4, closed 105 5-8.

COTTON HIGHEST IN FOUR YEARS

New Orleans, La., June 7.—For the first time in nearly four years cotton securities reached 14 cents per pound on the New Orleans cotton exchange to-day. The July option touched this figure mainly on a report that the English syndicate plans to buy 100,000 bales of July.

Ten Years An Auctioneer,
LOUGHRAN,
Queen's Avenue,
North of Market.

The Bulletin Want Column

COPPERS.

Boston, June 7.—Copper securities showed a substantial gain for the most part to-day. United Copper gained 6 to 50 1-2 and other stocks one quarter to one point. The market was generally quiet.

MONEY IN LONDON.

London, June 7.—Consols for money 83 9-16; do. for account, 83 3-4; bar silver quiet, 30 11-16d per ounce; money, 3 1-4 to 1-2 per cent.; discount rate short bills, and 3 months' bills 3 5-8 to 11-16 per cent.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.

In the Estate of Teodor Kuzate, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, made herein on the 31st day of May, 1907, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Teodor Kuzate, who died on or about the tenth day of September, 1906, are required on or before the first day of July, 1907, to send to Messrs. Short, Cross & Biggar, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, advocates for the administrator of the said deceased, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And further take notice that after the last mentioned date, the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which it shall then have notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not then have been received by it or its advocates aforesaid ,at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Edmonton this 31st day of May, 1907.

SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR,
Advocates for the Administrator,
Merchants Bank Building,
Edmonton, Alta.



FRIEND TO FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

TO RENT.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms at the Guest Rooming House, 108 Ottawa; references.

FOR RENT—Rooms in the Crystal Block, suitable for offices; modern. Apply Crystal Palace Clothing Store.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; centrally located; all modern improvements. Apply 454 Clara street.

TO RENT—Large furnished front room; modern house; gentlemen only preferred. Apply 517 Eighth st.

TO RENT—Furnished suite on Jasper, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply Bulletin Box 50.

FURNISHED ROOM to rent for gentlemen. 546 Sutherland street.

TO RENT—A furnished bed room. 727 8th street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seven hundred dollars; easy terms, buys lot fifty by one hundred and fifty, with new two story dwelling. Examine this bargain. Apply J. Galbraith, Land Titles Office, or evenings, corner of Beatrice and McDonald avenue.

FOR SALE—A quantity of garden raspberry roots; also piano for rent. Apply Mrs. Sandison, Jasper avenue, west end, or 425 Namayo avenue.

FOR SALE—Rubber-tired buggy, almost new. Apply Boston Clothing Store.

FOR SALE—Two car loads of good mares, weighing 1100 to 1300 lbs.; can be seen at Grierson's pasture. Enquire at F. Armstrang's, corner of Elizabeth and Howard.

FOR SALE—Good two-chair barber business in one of Alberta's promising cities; best of fixtures; clearing $50 per week; $600 cash. Address Box 24, Bulletin.

TO RENT—Unfurnished double parlor for light housekeeping. 338 4th street.

FOR SALE—200 loads of rich black loam. Leave orders at the Windsor Cafe, opposite the market.

FOR SALE—A trio of white wyandottes and one trio of barred plymuoth rocks for $5 per trio; must be sold at once to make room for young stock. Francis Taylor, No. 27 Wilson street.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, June 15th, 1907, for the erection and completion of a brick residence for Dr. J. Hislop. Plans and specifications in my office. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. WIZE,
Architect.

JASPER LODGE No. 6.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, Norwood Block every second and fourth Wednesday in the month. Visiting brothers always welcome.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a restaurant. Apply Mah Deep, King Edward restaurant, Strathcona.

WANTED—Young Man for delivery wagon and work in grocery store. Apply H. E. Patenaude, 928 Jasper west.

WANTED—Milch cows to herd, taken out every morning and brought home at night; $2 per month. Apply Box 2, Bulletin.

WANTED—Two special salesmen for Alberta to work singly or with gang on road. Apply to Luke Bros. Co., Montreal.

ANYONE wishing a Baby Boy for adoption plase apply to Box 5, Bulletin.

WANTED—A home in a good family for a good strong boy, 11 years old; understands work about house; clothing will be furnished. Apply Box 36, Bulletin.

WANTED—200 hand saws to file, guaranteed first class work; butchers's saws a specialty; first tent north Jasper, east of Tenth street.

WANTED—Position as porters, messengers or equivalent by two young men. Box 17, Bulletin.

WANTED—Skirt and waist hands at once; also two good apprentices. Apply Miss Tayler, 639 6th street W.

WANTED—Barber wants situation; town or country. Apply T. H. Draycott, Red Deer, Alta.

THE BENNER Coal Co. is now handling the famous Bush Coal; try them for prompt delivery and good treatment. Phone 67; office with Milner & Co., near old gas well.
USE BUSH COAL—Benner Coal Co.; prompt delivery. Phone 67.
THE BUSH COAL is sold only by Benner Coal Co.

WANTED—At once, lady stenographer, who will also be willing to assist in light office work; salary $40 per month. Address P. O. Box 59, Camrose, Alta.

WANTED—A Woman every Saturday to help wiht house work. Apply at once at 876 Fourth street.

WANTED—A small cottage in west end of city. Room 42 King Edward Hotel.

WANTED—By gentleman, furnished room, central, in private family. Will be away half the time. Apply Box 69, Bulletin.

WANTED—Three young men, with tailoring experience. International Pantorium, Kinistino avenue, four doors south of International hotel.

FOUND.

FOUND—On Lac St. Anne Trail, a package containing bank book and other papers. Owner can have same by applying at the Bulletin Office and paying for this advt.

FOUND—A lady's purse, containing paper money; owner may have property by proving same. Apply to Box 60, Bulletin.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. Monday, June 17th, for the erection of the Strathcona City Hospital. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MAGOON, HOPKINS & JAMES,
Architects,
Credit Foncier Building.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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H. A. MACKIE
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Money to loan.
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Barristers, Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
Solicitors for Canadian Bank of Commerce.
H. C. Taylor, M.A., LL.B.; J. R. Boyle; H. H. Parlee, B.A.B.C.L.
Edmonton, Alberta.

BROWN & McDONALD
Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
Office opposite Canadian Bank of Commerce.
John C. F. Brown. Wallace McDonald

NOEL, NOEL & CORMACK
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public
Edmonton, Alta., and Dawson, Y.T.
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SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR.
Wm. Short, K.C. Hon. C. W. Cross. O. M. Biggar.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc
Offices—Merchants Bank Building.
Money to Loan.

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Has been tuning for the following institutions and well known artists for the past five years, to whom new customers are referred. The superiority of his work is therefore unquestionable· Mr. Vernon Barford, Alberta College; Rev. J. H. Riddell, Principal; Mr. Percy Hook, Musical Director; the Convent, Rev. Mother Superior.
For the Astley, Jones Piano and Organ Co., Jasper Ave.

ARCHITECT,

MAGOON, HOPKINS & JAMES,
Architects.
Credit Foncier Building.
Tenders will be received up to 3.30 p.m., Saturday, June 9th, for the erection of the new Grand View Hotel for Mr. H. Sigler.
Copies of the plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of
MAGOON, HOPKINS & JAMES,
Architects.
Credit Foncier Building.

H. D. Johnson. R. V. Lines, M.S.A., P.A.S.I.
JOHNSON & LINES,
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P. O. Box 202. Telephone 514.
110 Jasper Avenue West, corner of Second St., Edmonton Alberta.

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141 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, east of Hudson's Bay Stores.

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DRISCOLL & KNIGHT,
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CANADIAN BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Edmonton Lodge No. 22.
Meets in Rennie's Academy, 2nd and 4th Friday of every month.
Visiting Elks always welcome.
FRANK B. SOMMERVILLE,
Exalted Ruler.
W. G. HARRISON,
Secretary.

LOST.

LOST—A pair of eyeglasses. Finder rewarded on returning same to 56 McDougall avenue.

LOST—On Jasper avenue on Monday, gentleman's chain with gold and silver medal attached. $5 reward on return to H. Tayler, of the P. Burns Co.

STRAYED—On to the premises of the undersigned, about four weeks ago, a horse branded T on the right shoulder. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.—Chas. Caron, 519 Kinistino avenue.

THE WONDERFUL

Peace River Country

KENT REALTY & INVESTMENT CORPORATION.
Special Colonization Agents,
403 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Expedition of Settlers will leave Edmonton July 15th. Members will be allowed to select a quarter section from homestead lands in the Peace River Country, and will also be given the privilege of purchasing the land adjoining their homesteads, with exceptionally easy terms of payment. General store will be established to provide for needs of settlers. Exceptional opportunities and inducements to members of First Peace River Expedition. NUMBER OF COLONISTS WILL BE LIMITED. However, we can accommodate about Twenty-Five more of the right kind of men—the kind who are not afraid of pioneer life. None others need apply. Single men or men who will go unhampered with their families preferred. Those wishing to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity write us at once. Quick action must be obtained.

DON'T WRITE UNLESS YOU MEAN BUSINESS

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS
5¢
THEY WILL CURE

Alberta Undertaking Co.
Limited
G. M. WILLIAMSON, Manager
Funeral Directors Embalmers
546 FIRST STREET - Opp. Alberta College
TELEPHONE 261 - - Ambulance Service

PENNY ARCADE
See the new machine.
RUBBERNECK
SUBMARINE
LOVE LETTER.
Hear the new Electric Piano—a mechanical masterpiece.
250 JASPER.

Auction Sale

Opposite R.N.W.P. Police Barracks.

Wednesday, June 12

At Two o'clock p.m.

40 HEAD OF STOCK

12 one year calves ; 10 cows with calves: 18 2-yr. steers and heifers.

13 HEAD OF HORSES

2 mares with colts, 7 work horses, 4 2-yr. years old colts.

HARNESS AND VEHICLES.

2 pairs double harness, 1 single harness, 1 wagon, 1 driving buggy, 1 democrat.

Terms cash absolutely without reserve.

GEO. GOUIN, Auctioneer.

Better digestion and a sweeter stomach follow quick upon the daily use of York Springs Potash Water. Sparkling, zestful, wholesome and without marked flavor. Try it for your dyspepsia. At good bars and from all merchants who discriminate.

York Springs Potash Water

is better—yet costs no more.

The Mineral Springs Limited, Toronto

THE CHARM OF THE WESTERN COW BOY'S LIFE

By Peregrine Acland in the Globe.

A decade or two ago travelers in the far west were obliged to journey in stages. Now these have been supplanted by the railway, save in remote district. To see the real west, however, it is necessary to leave the iron horse far behind, and with steeds of flesh and blood explore new territory, for the steel rails betray the advance of civilization, whereas when one is but ten miles from the railway the country is often as primeval as in the days of Adam, and the traveler would hardly be surprised if a marauding party of painted and beteshi ered Indians suddenly burst into view. But the modern redskin is a disappointing animal, clad in rags and dirt and sadly lacking the picturesque element save on an occasional fete day.

Rattlesnakes More Common.

The sameness of the prairie is frequently spoken of, whereas it ha many different characters, from the rolling, well-watered foothills to th dry, sandy and level desert. Gophe and badger holes are supposed to render riding dangerous, and in many parts of the west they do, but else where there is not a gopher to be seen, and in those latter districts rattlesnakes seem to be more common Doubtless these dangerous reptile have found the squirreinke gophers great treat, and so between eatin and terrorizing them have cause them to evacuate these districts. Th snakes themselves inhabit the cooler dry country and are most dangerous in August and September, whe shedding their sight and becom through their bite is always deadly ing when blind, are afraid men will not, unless disturbed, exhibit an equal degree, attack human beings.

Situated at Ranches.

Most of the cattle in Alberta there are now to shall have fifteen or twenty larg pect, before ten thousand head of cattle on each. In additio

This is where are numerous small ranches with a few hundred head of cattle each. There are thousand of different brands, but many of the ranches and brands that have disappeared and accordingly are no longer in use the total number of range cattle i Alberta is six hundred thousand The average number on each im portant ranch is 10,000, which would require a range of from sixty to two hundred thousand acres, according t the quality and quantity of the grass

The writer found that this grass by no means soft to fall on whe thrown from a horse, but the excitement of chasing the animal soo wears out the feeling of stiffness a tendant upon such an incident. A real cowboy is ever thrown, and th only influence which horse's buckin has on him is to make him give a number of half joyful yells, and afte the performance is over the horse ar bide go about their work as if nothing unusual had happened.

Requires Thirteen.

To manage a ranch of ten thousan cattle from five to ten cowboys, foreman, two horse wranglers, and cook are necessary. The number cowboys or cowpunchers, as they pr fer to style themselves, varies as th season, far fewer men being require in winter than in summer, and larger number still are needed whe anything out of the ordinary, such a big cattle drive, takes place. On to the name, cowboy, many pe ple think that most of those entitle to the name are young fellows rangi ing from fifteen to twenty-five year of age, and are really boys. Mo of the men, however, are betwee the ages of twenty and sixty years Another mistaken idea about the west mistaken as far as Canada is concern ed, at any rate is as to the prevalence of crime. There is far less crime i Western Canada than in Chicago The cowboys do not carry guns now or bowie knives, nor do they indulg in fringed buckskin shirts or crimso neckerchiefs. A cow-puncher wear a print shirt, generally of dar blue, black or some such sombre color, corduroy or tweed trousers, an a soft felt hat of Stetson make (widely different from that worn b the bank clerks and other town dwel lers in Calgary and Lethbridge). I winter he wears also a jacket of fu or heavy cloth and chaps (leathe trousers minus the seat, and worn over the ordinary corduroys). Thes generally have long angora hair black, white or yellow in color, pasted on in front.

Costume Designed for Use.

There is no part of the cow puncher's costume not designed fo use. The broad-brimmed felt hat is far more efficient in protecting th eyes from the sun than is a straw hat. The black silk handkerchief protects the neck from sunburn, and the chaps (pronounced shaps) are comfortable for riding and keep the legs warm in a way which nothing else would. The heels of the top boots are made very high in order to prevent the feet slipping through the large western stirrups, for the cow-punchers do not ride with merely the toe in the stirrup, and if by any chance they should be thrown it is a matter of life or death to have the feet free, as otherwise they might be dragged for miles.

Cow-punching seems at first to be a most pleasant occupation, but as soon as one becomes accustomed to the life and the man he will find it as comfortable as could be wished, and interessing, though in a different manner from that expected. There are few sights finer than eight or ten well-built men riding handsome horses, especially when they bestride as do the cowboys, who are born to the saddle, and do not ride with the prim stiffness of urban equestrians.

Cowboys Are Intelligent.

The men are intelligent, quick-witted and fairly well informed, much better than might be expected when allowance has been made for their long working hours and isolated life. They read magazines of every kind, from the cheap "all-story" class to The Century, and some of the English reviews. They buy as many monthlies of the better as of the poorer class, and both are read by them with equal eagerness. In nearly every outfit there is some cowboy who is quite well read. I do not refer to the men who come from cultured families and good schools, but to the men who were born and bred on the frontier and who educated themselves. Unfortunately the cowboys with literary pretensions seem also to excel their fellows in love of ribaldry.

The cow-punchers have little respect for the English grammar or the English language. They have constructed a style peculiarly their own, while his far more descriptive, and which contains far more color than the language of the ordinary townsfeller. The slang of the city is weak and puerile as compared with that of the plains. Their swearing is an art in itself. It is superbly picturesque. As Stewart Edward White remarks in "The Mountains" "The emotest, most obscure and unheard of conceptions are dragged forth from earth, heaven and hell, and linked together in a sequence so original, so ready and so emphatic-phenomenal that you gasp and are stricken with the most devoted admiration. It is genius."

Cowboys No' Lazy.

I have heard people talk of the lazy life of a cowboy, but if they had ever tried a short time led that life they would certainly have changed their opinion, for there is nothing remarkably indolent in sleeping on the ground, rising at three in the morning or soon after, and staying in the saddle till 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with a brief intermission for dinner at ten or eleven, and then two hours' night duty. On one occasion, indeed, I remember the men starting work as usual at four in the morning, and not ceasing till two the following morning, and they went the last fifteen or sixteen hours without food.

The food in a cow-camp is excellent, better than that to be obtained in most western hotels. Pork and beans is not the staple article of diet, it never was and never will be while there is such a quantity of good beef close to hand. The cooking is usually very good, as there is a special man for that purpose. The cook is quite an important functionary and stands next to the foreman in rank. He receives sixty dollars a month, where the ordinary cowboy gets but forty. The cook orders the men around in his tent as much as, and often more than, the foreman does on the round-up. In the morning for breakfast there are beefsteak, buns, jam and coffee, for dinner, tea and coffee, beef and some form or other, tomatoes or corn, pudding (generally rice and raisins), pie, good bread, butter and jam; for tea much the same as for dinner, but always cake in addition.

The Round-Ups.

The phase of cowboy life of which the easterner hears is the "round-up." The name alone conveys a vague idea of what the work is, but that is all that most people learn concerning it. The round-up is held two or three times a year to collect all the calves for branding in the spring and fall, and also to collect the animals to be sold as beef. Every round-up covers different territory, till the whole range and much of the adjoining country has been cleared of the ranch's cattle.

The cowboys sometimes ride four or five miles before they come to the district to be worked. Then the foreman divides the bowmen into three or four little groups, and sends each group a different way. Sometimes one group will be sent ten or fifteen miles to make certain of gathering in all the cattle in the district assigned to them of their own journey. After an hour or two all the men are together again, having assembled a herd of from five hundred to three thousand cattle. Then the process of "cutting out" begins. The foreman rides in among the cattle and drives out the animals bearing his ranch's brand which are to be sold as beef, or the cows with calves at foot. The herd is meanwhile held stationary by the cowboys, and a slow time of it they have for the following hours, though probably the work is not so hard as that of the foreman.

After the "Cutting-Out."

Soon a fair-sized herd is "cut-out" and a man is required to watch it. When the larger herd no longer contains any of the required animals it is left to itself, and the cattle "cut-out" are driven back to some spot near camp, where they are held by a couple of men, while the rest return to camp for dinner. In the afternoon it is the same, and during the days following, till all the calves have been rounded up and branded, or till the required number of beef cattle (steers, heifers and dry cows) has been collected. In the latter case the cattle already collected are held every night and day, but in the former this is not necessary, as there is only a round-up in the morning and in the afternoon the calves are branded, and are then freed. It would be injurious to the animals and would require more labor to first collect all the calves on the range and then spend a couple of weeks branding them.

Forty or fifty cows and calves perhaps having been "cut-out" in the morning, they are left in a corral till the men have had dinner. Then the bonfire is kindled, the irons built and in it the branding irons are placed. When these are sufficiently heated a call is raised, generally by the hind legs, and dragged to the fire, where, despite its indignant and alarmed bawlings, it is marked forever with the ranch's brand, and its ear is cut into the shape which tells who is its owner. Then the frightened little fellow is allowed to run back to his mother, while another takes his place. Thus the whole afternoon is spent, and the work is by no means agreeable, for in addition to the smoke from the fire, there is a thick dust raised by the cattle, and generally a fierce sun overhead.

When there is a suspicion of mange the cattle are "dipped"—that is, they are driven into a trough containing a chemically prepared solution to mange, through which they are forced to swim.

Risk Life and Limb.

The cow-puncher is accustomed to risking life and limb. He is continually in danger from broncho-busting, horses or rattlesnakes. He probably also one of the hardest worked beings on the face of the earth, and his life is spent in solitude, without the luxuries of civilization. Much of his work is not merely physically dangerous, but tries the nerves, and is extremely monotonous. But in spite of the long hours, the hard work, the occasional wetting, ranging from a hundred degrees in the share (and no shade within miles) to fifty below zero; in spite of the danger, the solitude, in spite of all these discomforts, men are fascinated by the life. They are free from the conventionality of civilization. They respect no man save for his true worth. The sons of old and titled families who have cow-punching aspirations must needs get out and "hustle," if they wish to gain the respect of their companions.

The absence of conventionality is, as I have said, the charm of the life, but the chief pleasure is, of course, the riding. As the horses are happy-coated, ungroomed, and some what small, they look inferior to the large, neat, handsome horses of eastern stables. But their looks belie them, for, though they may be inferior on a race course or in a park, there is no better steed in the world of work than the cow pony, bred and reared in the open. Like his master, he is self-reliant and quick-witted, accustomed to hardship and danger. He is the right horse in the right place.

Cowboy May Become Extinct.

Ranchers are pessimistic nowadays. Soon, they say, the cowboy will give way to the farmer, and this fascinating life will be a thing of the past, but it will be many years before the last hoof-beats of the cow pony are heard. There are many hundreds of thousands of acres which are suitable only for ranching, and till science has rendered these arable they will probably be used by the ranchers.

Such a great industry cannot be suddenly be supplanted by mixed farming. In Texas and New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming, Oregon and Montana, the rancher still holds sway, and one of the greatest ranching countries in the world has not yet but little utilized, for Argentina has great stock-raising capabilities, and Uruguay is a splendid country, were it not so often worried by the dissensions and strife of its inhabitants.

France's Policy.

Paris, June 7—Foreign Minister Pichon, in the chamber of deputies today, announced that the policy of France at the conference would be one of moderation and conciliation.

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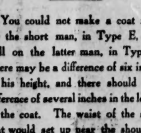
We will entertain you at the ranch home, give you launch excursions to view the orchards of the West Arm and will demonstrate to you that there is no improved or semi-improved property in the Kootenay to compare with the Cold Spring Ranch. This is the chance of your life to combine business with pleasure. Take a trip and make an investment that will give you comfort and satisfaction every time you think about it. No foreign investment. Nootenay Fruit Farms pay $300 to $1,000 an acre. The best climate in the world. Lots vary from four to twenty-five acres. Prices, $75 an acre up.

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SPORTING NEWS

EDMONTON WON IN THE NINTH

Took Measure of Victorious Hat Bunch. The Game is Protested.

Before the gaze of a thousand enthusiastic fans last night the Capitals got away with the game and put a crimp into the championship aspirations of Medicine Hat. The game was close enough to keep the rooters on the fence all the time, but when Mr. Ford lined a safe one in the ninth, bringing "Grandfather" in, the crowd simply went wild.

A counterfeiter named Hollis did the twirling for the Hat. He was pitching with the stakes, but his benefactors were easily found, and the Capitals landed on his curves for a big trifle, three two-suckers and nine singlers.

Crist put them over for the Caps. The Hard hitting Hats could only find him for four, and he was only in trouble in the fifth.

The Caps were not world beaters in grazing around, and won the game largely on the essence of swat.

When the Hat make a run it is generally on two or three hits in a row. They have a way of connecting when a hit is in demand, and the tallies come up in a cluster.

The Caps' hits have a habit of coming at the wrong time, and they had to get a lot to win. Bennett was one of the busiest men on the job but everything that came his way was handled in championship style.

The feature of the game was the kicking of "Gas Pipe" Benty. Priest called his bluff, and Benny protested the game. The trouble arose when Ford got his mit between the ball and the screen in taking a foul from West's bat. His mit hit the screen but the ball never touched it, and Benny's protestations were in vain.

The ceremonies were opened with Boylan at bat. He and Zurlago got hits and liked it first, only to find the globe there ahead of them.

Adams punched a liner down over second, and Bennett's hunt was good through Mellis' had throw to first. Ford got four, filling the bases, and Adams walked home when Grimes was hit. The sun was shining bright so Lussi stalked to the plate, but the gloom settled down as Lussi struck out. Baker's hunt to second forced Bennett out at the plate, but Wessler brought on a chill as he flew out to first.

The chances looked good again in the third. "Si" biffed one through third for a sack, got to second on Ford's sacrifice, and made a good steal of third. Grimes got a pass and beat Benny's throw to second; but Lussi's "—the one" killed poor "Si" at the plate, and Baker went out by Hamilton to Zurlago.

Ford was responsible for the Hat's run in the fourth. Totman fouled to Lussi, but Zurlago got a life on a single over centre. Perry went out Crist to Lussi. Harris hit a sky scraper in Lussi's direction, but Ford was selfish and it dropped through his mit. Zurlago boldly lined himself home.

Grimes was ruled out of the game for getting saucy to the umpire, and Harrod took his place in left field.

The Hats did their damage in the fifth when "Gassy" Benny got a safe one and Hollis' sacrifice put him along. Boylan fanned, but Hamilton's bingle was good for a trip, and Totman's hunt over shook scored Benny and Hamilton.

Edmonton resumed the rumpus in the sixth and got two. Lussi's wait got past Totman, and Lussi got around to the half-post. Baker hit safe to the right while Lussi scampered home. Wessler repeated the dose, but was lassoed at second. Baker got around on Harper's hit over second.

Bennett's gathering of the flies in seventh and eighth cut off the Hats' chances to win, and "Si" was given an ovation as he was mauled in from the field. A couple of wallops secured the needful for the Caps in their share of the chapter in the ninth, Harrod connecting with a base to position on the initial sack. Foxy "Si" beat his hunt by sledging the pitcher, and was safe by knight." Ford jabbed a dandy over Hamilton, and "Grandpa" struck a ten second clip for home. The Hat threw up the white flag, and Edmonton won the game by a run.

Edmonton.	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Adams, cf.	5	0	2	2	0	0
Bennett, rf.	5	0	2	3	0	0
Ford, c.	5	0	1	3	3	2
Grimes, l.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lussi, 1 b.	4	1	1	11	0	0
Baker, 3 b.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Wessler, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Harper, s.s.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Crist, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Harrod, l.f.	2	0	1	1	0	0
	32	4	12	27	12	2

Medicine Hat.	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Boylan, l.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Hamilton, c.b.	2	1	1	3	3	0
Totman, c.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Zurlago, 1 b.	3	0	1	8	0	0
Perry, s.s.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Harris, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
West, r.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Healey, c.	3	0	1	9	1	0
Hollis, p.	1	0	0	0	3	1
	30	3	4*	24	11	1

*None out when winning run was scored.

Score by innings— R. H. E.
Edmonton ..... 000002001—4 12 2
Medicine Hat 000120000—3 4 1

Two-base hits, Crist, Lussi and Baker; three-base hit, Ford; sacrifice hits, Ford, Blexrud; stolen bases, Bennet, Blexrud, Hamilton (2), Hollis; earned runs, Edmonton 2 and Medicine Hat 1; bases on balls off Crist, 4, and Hollis ,2; hit by pitcher, J. by Hollis.

Time of game 1.40. Umpire Priest. Attendance 800.

BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL.

National.

At Cincinnati. Cincinnati-Brooklyn game postponed; wet grounds.

At St. Louis. St. Louis-Philadelphia game called in third innings; rain.

At Chicago. Chicago-New York game postponed; rain.

At Pittsburg.	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg ..... 02000102x—5	9	0	
Boston ..... 00110000—4	12	2	

Batteries: Leever, Phillippe and Gibson; Young and Needham. Umpires: Johnstont and Klem.

American.

At Washington.	R.	H.	E.
Washington ..... 00020001x—3	5	1	
St. Louis ..... 00000010—1	9	1	

Batteries: Patten and Warner; Howell and Buelow. Umpire Coughlin.

At New York.	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland ..... 01001040—6	10	4	
New York ..... 02000002—4	5	3	

Batteries: Joss and Clark; Kleinow, Orth and Kleinow. Umpire Sheridan.

At Philadelphia.	R.	H.	E.
Chicago ..... 0002200000—4	10	0	
Philadelphia ..... 1000000001—5	11	5	

Batteries: White and McFarland; Plank and Schreck. Umpires: Connolly and Hurst.

At Boston.	R.	H.	E.
Detroit ..... 10101100—5	5	1	
Boston ..... 00003000—3	7	5	

Batteries: Siever, Donovan and Archer; Glaze and Shaw. Umpires: Stafford and Evans.

Eastern.

At Providence, Providence 5, Rochester 0.

At Newark. Newark 3, Montreal 2

At Jersey City. Jersey 8, Toronto 3

At Baltimore. Baltimore 4, Buffalo 1.

McGINNITY'S MANLINESS.

Iron Man McGinnity of the New York Nationals, has just had an unique honor thrust upon him, for he has received a letter from the president of the National League congratulating him for his manly conduct in rescuing an umpire from sudden death.

In the Chicago-New York series, Umpire Emslie displeased 20,000 fans with his rulings, and after the game they trooped on the field with intent to murder Mr. Emslie before they went home to dinner.

In a second Emslie was surrounded by an excited mob, and was rapidly being put down and out when Iron Man hit his way through the seething mass, put one arm around the umpire's shoulder and with the other he handed out a series of punches where they would do the most good.

Umpire and rescuer got to the club house safely, and, apart from getting a bump on the coco, a couple of black eyes, and a few minor fractures, they escaped unharmed.

Without Mr. McGinnity's timely performance, Mr. Emslie would now be residing in some quiet graveyard with his forefathers.

REMARKABLE, BUT TRUE.

The best ballplayer is not the one who makes the fewest errors. Mr. Chase is one of the leading manufacturers of errors in the American League, and yet he is regarded as the big noise and the greatest man that has hit the game in recent years.

A team picked of men who had the best fielding average in their respective positions could probably be the finest joke aggregation that could possibly be accumulated.

And it is the game with hitting. The Chicago White Sox, world's champions, are known as the "hitless wonders."

They pulled off the highest honors last year, and did not have a man in the .300 class.

The Cleveland team, on the other hand, finished down in the race, yet had a bunch of sluggers on its payroll that could rip the cover off the ball.

TO MANAGE BOSTON.

New York, June 7.—Manager Griffith, of the New York American league team, announced today that he had released James McGuire, the veteran player, in order that he might accept the position of manager of the Boston American League club. McGuire left for Boston tonight.

CHESS CHAMPION'S EXHIBITION

Winnipeg, June 7.—Chess Champion Lasker in his exhibition here today played fourteen games simultaneously, winning twelve and losing two. The two that defeated the great master of the game were Magnus Smith, Canadian champion and one of the foremost players of the game on the continent and Mr. Worsley.

JUDGES SELECTED.

For the Canada Cup Races—Yankee Boat to be Herischoff Craft.

Rochester, N.Y., June 7.—Oliver E. Cromwell, of the New York Yacht Club, has accepted the invitation of the Rochester Yacht Club and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to act as neutral judge during the Canada Cup races off Charlotte. The other judges are Charles Van Voorhis, of the local club, and E. H. Ambrose, of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club. Saturday morning has been fixed for the launching of the Seneca, the Herrischoff craft, which will fly the colors of the local club in the contests for the Canada's cup.

Where They Play.

Medicine Hat at Edmonton.
Lethbridge at Calgary.

BIG ENGLISH HORSE SHOW OPEN

One American Horse, A Hackney Stallion, Won Championship Cup.

London, June 7.—The first international horse show held in England, an exhibition of horses similar in many respects to that held in Madison Square Gardens, with the added interest that the competitors came from many countries, was opened at Olympia today and will last a week. The building was not large enough to hold all the horses entered in the various classes, and are stabling in the neighborhood had to be utilized. The seating capacity also promised to be taxed to the utmost and all the boxes were taken for the season. Among the holders of the latter were A. G. Vanderbilt, A. B. MacKay, H. S. Ladew, Clarence Moore and C. B. Hulme.

The American horses received much attention, the stalls in which they were comfortably located being surrounded by grand continental horsemen. The morning events saw one American horse in the running, Sir Humphreys, a hackney stallion, the property of F. Pabst, of Milwaukee. He carried everything before him, taking the first prize in the class for hackney stallions, four year old, foaled in or before 1903, and standing over 15.2 hands.

Sir Humphrey also carried off a greater honor, the champion gold cup presented by Sir John Kerr for the best hackney stallion in the show. This victory, by far the most important of the morning, was loudly applauded. The winner easily outclassed his competitors, among which were horses from England, Ireland, Holland and Belgium, many of them prize winners at continental and English shows.

In the afternoon Poetry of Motion, owned by Lawrence Jones, of Louisville, took the first prize for ladies hacks, not under 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, ridden by a lady, beating several entries by Alfred Vanderbilt and Walter Winans, an American resident of England.

THE FORMATION OF SCHOOL LACROSSE LEAGUES.

To the Editor of the Bulletin.

Sir,—It has occurred to the writer that in some quarters, in the matter of sport, the Province of Alberta differs much from the eastern provinces, and even from at least one province west of the lakes. I refer to the entire absence of general interest which is apparent among the patrons of sport towards the Canadian national game—lacrosse. The writer has no intention whatever in decrying the favorite sport of any section of the community, which is to be the Englishman's old-time and lasting game of cricket, the Scotchman's game of association football, or the American's magnificently interesting game of baseball. But, it must ever be remembered that the essential quality of a true nation is individuality, and the game which will always be identified with the name of Canada as her national game—is none of the aforementioned, but the grand old Indian game of lacrosse. An English writer, in the foremost athletic paper in Britain, writing of lacrosse, speaks of the beauty of the details, made the following eulogy of Canada's national game: "It is doubtful if a game exists which combines so many good features of physical training like the grand old game of the Dominion. Association football develops the limbs, the chest, the eye, the nerve, and the co-operative faculties of a man, but the game of lacrosse does all these and more. It has as good an effect on the biceps as dumb-bell exercise. It has all the fascination of the fastest team game in the world." This from a writer among the people who are the greatest all-round sportsmen in the world, means that the virtues of lacrosse are seen and understood in the land of the Islander, and that the game possesses qualities which we of this land should recognize and strive to promote among the rising generation.

That the interests of the game should be advanced in this province Senator De Vebber has organized a league and provided a trophy, but it is the opinion of the writer that Alberta should follow the example of Manitoba, and encourage the formation of school leagues throughout the province, by offering trophies and generally helping to organize school clubs. Lacrosse appeals strongly to the young, and given a place in the pastimes of the playground, its future is secured.

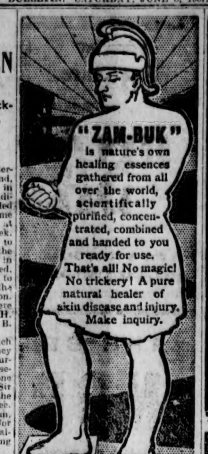
It will be of interest to lovers of the game to know that the local club opens its season on the 15th of the month, when they meet Strathcona in the first game for the provincial trophy presented by the Alberta Legislature. The game will be played on the baseball grounds.

W. J. POWERS.

Western Canada League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Medicine Hat.. ..	12	4	.750
Edmonton..	8	7	.533
Lethbridge..	5	9	.357
Calgary	5	10	.333

All the "life" and "snap" and lightness is caught in
Sanitaria
BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS



A FARMER'S TESTIMONY

Mr. Francis Renout, of St. Anne's (Que.), says:—"I suffered from eczema for two years, and tried a great number of remedies in vain. The ailment was mostly in my legs, and both these were actually raw from the knees down. I obtained some Zam-Buk, and by the time I had used a few boxes, am glad to say I was completely cured."

Cures skin injuries and diseases, piles, chafed places, insect stings, sore feet, prairie itch, ulcers, festering sores, etc.

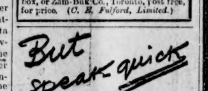
Of all stores and druggists, 50c. a box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post free, for price. (C. E. Fulford, Limited.)

But speak quick

Will you accept a FREE copy of a book that tells how you need to know about poultry for profit? Better send for your copy to-day—because if you decide you want to read this book if you are interested in poultry at all. It is different from any poultry book you ever read; it tells plain truth and not many people really know about. Written in plain English, and sensibly illustrated,—interesting, every page of it. address on a postcard—the book will come postpaid, free. Send for it to-day—NOW. Address:

When Poultry Pays

The Lee-Hoggins Co., Limited
165 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ont.



Every packet will kill more flies than 200 sheets of sticky paper

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES 10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

FIRST CLASS
Dressmaking
SPECIALTIES:
Evening and Tailor Made Gowns.
Ladies own Materials made up.

MISS TAYLER
Will take over the Business lately carried on by Miss Fenton at 629 6th Street W. on and after May 25th.
'Phone No. 294.

Thistle Roller Rink
Good Band Maple Floor
Ask for Special Rate Ticket
INSTRUCTORS ON FLOOR
The coolest place in the City.
BAND
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

THE FAIR OF 1907
AT EDMONTON
July 1, 2, 3 and 4.
$15,000
to be expended in Horse racing, Attractions and Prizes.
Formal Opening by the Hon. G. H. V. BULYEA, Lieut.-Governor of Alberta.
Driving Club Races Every Evening.
Reduced Railroad Rates from all Points.
Mme. M. PISKE and 15 New York Artists on the 2nd.
Best Cattle Show in the West.
For full information apply to the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Benner Coal Co.
MINE OPERATORS
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DOMESTIC COAL
Prompt Delivery or Shipments.
EDMONTON, ALTA.
Box 347 Phone 67

Western Cartage Co.
EXPRESS, BABBAGE TRANSFER.
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No. 36 McDougall avenue south, two doors north of the Edmonton club, opposite Grand View Hotel.
Special attention given to handling freight, furniture and pianos.
New Piano Van, New Piano Truck, Low Piano Wagon.
We take all responsibility for damage to pianos and we satisfy our customers.
Proof: We have the largest trade in this line in the city.
Storage warehouse for all kinds of merchandise.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Company to be called "The Northern Empire Railway Company," with power to construct and operate a branch line from a point on the main line east of Victoria following generally the North Bank of the North Saskatchewan River to the City of Edmonton in the province of Alberta.

J. B. T. CARON,
Solicitor for the Applicants.
Dated at Ottawa this 15th day of May, A.D., 1907.

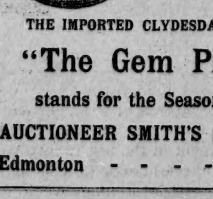
AMUSEMENTS

BIJOU Theatre
Second door north of post office.
Entire Change of Program Monday and Thursday
Continuous Performance 2.30 to 5 p.m., 6 to 11 p.m
Admission 15; Children Afternoons 10c
PROGRAMME.
MAN WHO HANGED HIMSELF
MISADVENTURES OF A HAT
Sights in a Great City
A Fifteen Minutes Trip on State Street, Chicago
Illustrated Song
MISS CECILIA HOPE
New York Harbor
MISS HAZEL WINN
will sing
On the Banks of the Rhine with a Stein
Acrobatic Burglars
Don't Forget Daily Matinees 2:30 to 5

AMUSEMENTS

BASE BALL
Medicine Hat vs. Edmonton
NEW GROUNDS
JUST BELOW HILL
ON 1ST STREET
To-Day
Game Called 3.30 P.M.
Admission, - 25c.
Grand Stand 25c.
TO-NIGHT
THE PRINCLE STOCK CO.
Four Act Comedy
An Unequ Match
Change of Bill Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday.
Matinees—Wednesdays and Saturdays
PRICES—35c and 50c; children, 25c; Matinee, 15c and 25c; seats now on sale at Opera House.

Attraction Extraordinary
Thistle Rink, July 2
AMERICA'S GREATEST ACTRESS
Minnie Maddern Fisk
And her Fine Company from the Shubert Theatre in New York
The New York Idea
Prices: Reserved Seats, $3.00, $2,50, $2.



THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION.
"The Gem Prince,"
stands for the Season 1907 at
AUCTIONEER SMITH'S STOCKYARDS,
Edmonton - - - - - Alberta.

"LONGING AS ONLY A CHILD CAN LONG"
IS MILDLY EXPRESSING THAT DESIRE OF OLD 4 YOUNG FOR
Boyd's CHOCOLATES
YOU'LL LIKE THEM, OF COURSE
W. J. BOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG

EXCAVATING FOR THE SWIFT'S PACKING PLANT BUILDING

Eighteen Teams And 30 Men Are at Work. Foundation Will be Laid 17 Feet Below the Surface. 150 Men Will be Required Later on. Packing Plant Will Employ 300 at Start of Operations.

Work has begun in earnest on the big packing and canning factory that is to be erected northeast of the city on N. E. quarter of 14, by the J. Y. Griffin Co., and all doubt as to the reality of the undertaking is permanently settled. Ever since the proposal was mooted last fall there has been a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of Edmonton citizens.

Actual work, however, has begun. Last Friday Oakes & Michaels began excavating for the foundations and yesterday afternoon when The Bulletin representative visited the site of the mammoth factory, eighteen teams and 30 men were at work and the excavation already sunk from two to three feet over the area of the foundation.

The company are erecting a large bunkhouse as well as a kitchen and dining-room for the accommodation of the men who are to do the carpenter work on the building. It is understood that about 150 men will be required to have the work carried on rapidly enough to finish by next December.

Work is in progress upon the spur line from the C. N. R. which passes within 400 yards of the site of the factory. The main spur line with [illegible] sidetracks which are to be [illegible] will be laid in an excavation [illegible] four feet deep in front of the teams [illegible]. The foundation of the factory will be laid seventeen feet below the ground. The contractors estimate that 33,000 cubic yards of clay will have to be removed.

As soon as the excavation is finished the May-Sharpe Construction Company will commence the masonry which will require about 90 men to rush it forward to completion by September according to contract.

The company expect to employ about 300 men from the beginning and say that eventually it will require 1,000 men to carry on the work of the enterprise.

Everything points to the establishment of a new town in the vicinity of the packing-house. Bands of surveyors may be seen in the various subdivisions in the neighborhood, streets are being laid out and everything proceeding with energy and confidence that the nucleus is for a modern packing town.

In a few weeks a store will be opened on Norton street across from the premises of the factory on the subdivision of Santa Rosa and no doubt other lines of business will ultimately be established. The situation is far enough from the city to require stores, schools and churches, independent of the city of Edmonton. The East End city park, however, is within accessible distance to the new town and no doubt will be largely utilized by the people of the coming "Chicago of Canada."

OLIVER LAND BILL.

Coolness shall have [illegible] Tribune: Hon. Frank Oliver, before elucidation of his new land bill met with considerable opposition in the house last session, that Mr. [illegible] held over—which appeared [illegible] interview with the Tribune the [illegible] day, seems to justify the min- [illegible] claim that there would be no [illegible] opposition to the measure if [illegible] people really understood its provisions.

It will be remembered that when the bill was introduced the most important opposition to it came from Hon. Thomas Greenway—and one Mr. Greenway's chief argument against it was that it would depopulate Manitoba.

The bill will make it possible for Manitoba farmers to give up their lands here, move farther west where the law will be operative and secure a free homestead and a pre-emption of another 160 acres at $3 an acre.

This is what Mr. Greenway claimed the farmers of Manitoba would do—and because the ex-premier of Manitoba should be thoroughly posted in regard to such a thing as the western land bill, his claims were widely accepted as sound, without being analysed.

Mr. Oliver, however, in his interview, very quickly disposed of this "argument" by exposing its absurdity.

Good cultivated farm land in Manitoba, Mr. Oliver pointed out, is worth $30 an acre. If the new bill should become law, would the farmers who own such land, the men who have made it valuable by the sweat of their brows, abandon it and move to the west to take up unimproved land merely because they could get a second free homestead and an additional 160 acres for $3 an acre? The question is too absurd to demand an answer.

But, it is argued, the Manitoba farmers might sell their farms where they can get this free land in large blocks.

Well, and if they should do so, what then? To whom would they sell it—to lawyers—to merchants? No, they would sell it to other farmers, new comers who might prefer to pay a high price for improved land rather than undertake the task of improving virgin prairie.

Manitoba could not be injured by such transactions. Every man that the province would lose would be replaced by a newcomer who would have gone elsewhere if he could not have bought an improved farm in Manitoba.

The object of the bill, as explained by Mr. Oliver, is to discourage land speculation by giving bona fide settlers every reasonable encouragement.

The railway companies hold their land for fancy prices—and under the present law they can hold the whip hand, and can command pretty near anything they want. The Oliver bill, when it becomes law, will loosen the railway's clinch and establish a policy that will recognize and reward the great work of the settlers, who are the real nation builders of the Canadian west.

The present policy was avowedly designed for the benefit of the railways. Mr. Oliver's bill is designed to give the bona fide tillers of the soil and builders of houses the first consideration—while the railways will at last be left to shift for themselves.

Mr. Oliver is too well informed concerning the needs of the western settler and the conditions that prevail in this part of Canada to be likely to make any great mistake in preparing such a measure as his land bill—and if faith in his judgment be admitted, faith in the bill must follow, as no one who knows him doubts the sincerity of his desire to give the settlers an absolutely square deal.

These facts being, admitted, Mr. Oliver's announcement that the bill will be reproduced next session, and put through the house, will be welcome news to the Canadian west.

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS
Take one when you feel the cold coming on—take one when that cough troubles you—they give throat comfort and stop the cough. Get a 5 cent box. Ask for the three-colored kind in the red and yellow box.
THEY WILL CURE

WEATHER EXPERTS FLABBERGASTED

Unable to Explain Abnormal Temperatnres Which May Continue All Summer.

Washington, June 7.—Uncle Sam's weather experts are up in the air over present climatic conditions. They do not know the direct cause of the cold spell in April and May, which threatens to continue throughout the summer, but they fully advise as to the imme...ate provocation of the temperature that promises to put summer resorts out of the business and inflict irreparable damage on crops. It was and is due to an abnormal distribution of atmospheric pressure and nothing else.

"What about the report that the spell was caused by the globe being jolted out of its course?" one of the weather experts was asked to-day.

"Foolish!" he replied; "to tell the truth, young man, we're flabber gasted, clean flabbergasted; and the worst of it all is," he continued in a voice choked with emotion, "we are held personally responsible by thousands of idiots throughout the country. Now I will tell you the direct cause of the abnormal weather of May and April, but what's keeping it we do not know. Nobody knows. It's one of the problems of meteorology that we are now trying to solve. Abnormal weather in May and April was due, as I said, to the abnormal distribution of barometric pressure. Do not ask what caused the high pressure in the north, for I do not know. We are studying th edistribution of pressure over the entire hemisphere, and when we find out about it everybody will be advised."

By Appointment To
H. M. THE KING
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
"Black & White" LEADS
James Buchanan & Co. LIMITED
Scotch Whisky Distillers
D. O. Roblin, Toronto
Sole Canadian Agent

Suits Every Taste
IF YOU HAVE BEEN DRINKING JAPAN TEA YOU WILL ENJOY
"SALADA"
GREEN TEA
It Has a Most Delicious Flavor and is Absolutely Pure.
LEAD PACKETS ONLY—40c, 50c, and 60c Per Pound—AT ALL GROCERS

THE BEST BUYING IN
NORWOOD
7 LOTS IN BLOCK 84 FACING ON SAUNDERS STREET
The City have graded Pine avenue and Saunders St., connecting Government avenue with the Fort trail. All traffic from Fort Saskatchewan, the Packing Plant and points north and east of the city, must pass this property, which will make it valuable for business sites, water and electric light, are assured on these streets this season. Street cars in the near future.
These lots are all high, dry and beautifully situated.
Price only $400; half cash, balance six and twelve months. Remember only seven lots to be had at this price and for a few days only. If you want to double your money in a few weeks secure one or more of these lots, and do it now.
Let us drive you out to view the property.
The Golden West Realty Co.,
P. O. Box 617. Phone 440 Room 4, P. O. Block

248 JASPER, ROOM 6
Fraser Flats are the selling and paying business—some good buys.
Three (3) Corner Lots on Fourth Street, south of tracks $1000
The Cheapest on the Market.
Want some good buys in Norwood for quick sale?
Nova Scotia Realty and Investment Co.

BANK OF HAMILTON
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS INVITED
INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY
H. A. Gray, Manager,
Edmonton Branch

Beechmount!
The Very Best Thing
.. On The Market ..
BECAUSE it is only one-half mile north of the City limits
BECAUSE it faces Namayo Avenue.
BECAUSE it is situated between the G.T.P. tracks and shops.
BECAUSE the prices are so reasonable.
BECAUSE the price of lots half mile nearer city is $600.
BECAUSE the price will double as soon as work begins on railway this fall.
BECAUSE the terms of sale are very easy.
BECAUSE the G.T.P. runs right through it.
BECAUSE lots half mile further out are higher price.
BECAUSE men of experience say there is nothing to compare with it.
BECAUSE it is high and dry ground under cultivation.
BECAUSE the street railway will run to it as soon as shops are built.
BECAUSE BEECHMOUNT SELLS at $100 Per Lot Up.
BECAUSE the Lots are 150 feet long.
Dickinson & Trueman,
209 JASPER EAST.

GOOD SENSE
There are many good Nebraska towns in fertile farming country containing ten thousand population whose best business lot frontage sells from $300 to $500 per foot. Vegreville has tributary to it ten times as much land than any good Nebraska town and land that will produce twice as many bushels of grain per acre in ten consecutive years than any land in Nebraska; another thing, the Vegreville district has wood and a good deep seam of coal has been found inside of the city limits. What would be the present population and lot values of the Nebraska towns if every dollar spent in the last twenty-five years for high priced coal (7.00 per ton for soft to 12.00 for hard coal) had been kept at home beside bringing in outside money for coal and manufactured things that cheap fuel produces? The 10,000 population town would now be 25,000 or over and the best lot frontage would certainly be over $1000 per foot. Vegreville will beat Brandon because it is the centre of a bigger farming district and HAS COAL. See us about the big low priced lots we have for sale in Vegreville. Wide streets and alleys. We freely advise their purchase and think they are money makers.
Anglo-Canadian Realty Co.
Sole Agents Here
Sandison Block, Jasper Avenue

UNDER THE 8 HOUR, BANK TO BANK, MEN ACTUALLY WORK 6 HOURS

Evidence of Manager S. M. Moore of the Canadian American Coal Co. at Frank Before Commission---Miners Want Province to Pass 8 Honr Law at Once---They Also Want Compensation Act

Special Correspondence to Bulletin.

Frank, June 4—Frank is the hub of the most extensive mining interests in Alberta, but it is better known as the town that was almost wholly buried in an avalanche of rock. Coming up on the train from Lethbridge occupants of the sleeper arose early to view the scene. One wonders why people reside contentedly in this place, for the great mountain peaks loom as though they were prepared to topple over and bury the inhabitants again. The residents do not seem to worry about such a prospect, however, but the commercial travellers, I am told, do, and they frequently go to Blairmore, the next town west, to sleep, in preference to risking their lives in a hotel situated at the foot of the mountain, which cut up such capers a few years ago.

There is only one coal mine at Frank, that of the Canadian-American Co., of which, S. M. Moore, an American, 45 years in the mining business, and who has worked his way up from a contract miner, is the manager. Close to the town, however, are the Lille, Hillcrest, Bellevue and Landbreck coal mines. Today the coal commission sat in the spacious town school house and heard the evidence of Mr. Moore and representatives of the miners employed in his mine. The miners stated their case very plainly. They seemed to know what they wanted and were not backward in offering suggestions. More information was gathered here today than in the entire week at Lethbridge.

The Frank mine works under an eight hour day, bank to bank system. The miners expressed themselves as anxious to have the province pass an eight-hour, bank to bank, law immediately, as it would insure the existence of this work day for all time to come. Manager Moore claims only six hours actual work is obtained under this system, but he did not protest against it. He, however, did not show any affection for a compensation act. It would mean the penalizing of the mining industry, which he considered the backbone of the country. If all industries were placed on the same footing he would not offer serious objection. The miners, on the other hand, think the act is necessary. Three of the miners were Scotchmen, and they had worked under such an act in the old land and found it satisfactory. It compelled the operators to furnish better protection for the men and consequently lessened the number of accidents. Machinery was fenced in, bad holes in the mine filled up and timber placed in a convenient place for the workmen. At Lethbridge it was claimed by the mine owners that the act prevented the older miners securing employment, as they were more liable to meet with accident, but one witness here today stated that act or no act, preference was always given to younger men. This same witness also contradicted the statement of General Manager Naismith, of the Galt mines at Lethbridge, that the existence of such an act would necessitate an increase in the price of coal. It Scotland the act had not caused the price to advance a farthing.

It appears that explosives are carried in tins with loose lids, and frequently the tin topples over. Like the mountain peak, the lid falls off and the explosives drop to the ground, making the situation serious for persons nearby. It was suggested that the operators should be compelled to furnish tins with a lid locked to the can. Objection was also entered to boys under eighteen working in the mines, except on the gangways. The necessity of placing timber as close to the working place of the miners, was emphasized just as strongly as it had been at Lethbridge. It was contended that miners frequently suffered in their earning capacity by being compelled to go some distance to secure timber. The putting off of shots in the mine should be done by special men and not by the individual miners, was another point the miners wanted considered. They also advocated an enactment of specific distances for cross cuts in mines. At present they are far from being uniform.

In the 2½ years, it was stated, there had been seven fatal accidents in the Frank mines and the miners claimed they were due to the men being buried in the coal in the chutes and suffocated to death. They suggested that the operators should see that more precaution was taken in drawing coal out to the breasts. Manager Moore maintained that the accidents in the mine during his time here, were due to carelessness. "And there you are."

Wages are paid by the month. The men want a fortnightly payday. The merchants here have adopted a cash system and the miners say it works a great hardship on them to have to wait a month for their earnings. The wages here run about $3.50 a day. One hundred and fifty men are employed. Manager Moore says he can give work to 50 more men. The mine is producing at present about 600 tons a day and the C. P. R. takes most of the supply. As high as 900 tons have been produced and it is expected that within a year's time the output will be increased to 1,500 tons a day.

Mr. Moore says the coal can be stored without any deterioration in value. The C. P. R. wants him to store it, as they fear they will be short of cars to handle both grain and coal. However, he objects, as he cannot afford to bear the additional expense, when he is only receiving $1.80 a ton for the coal from the railroads. Coal warehouses should be erected all over the country, so that the fuel can be secured before the cold season is due. Mr. Moore says the mine was closed for some time during last winter, owing to a shortage of cars and he is going to give the commission a statement along this line. He favors the incorporation of unions, as he has found the union irresponsible and agreements have been broken.

Frank, June 5.—Three very intelligent miners from the Western Canadian Collieries Co. mine at Bellevue, a mining camp near here, furnished the coal commission with their views to-day. The foremost of the two was Clement Stubbs. He seems to be well informed but strikes me as a theorist more especially when he advanced the idea that every person should be compelled to attend school until the years of age. He is only 23 years old himself and evidently feels he would be better off in the world, had he devoted his years to securing an advanced education. When he made the suggestion about the long term Educational period Chief Justice Sifton asked him who would support the persons who went to school up to that age and his reply was "why the people responsible for bringing them into the world." Previous to his expression of opinion on the question of education, Mr. Stubbs had been arguing that miners barely received wages enough to live upon, so it was hard to understand how they could educate a family—and miners as a rule are ignorant of race suicide—until they reach the age of 25.

Mr. Stubbs knows the practical needs of the miners, however. He urged the passage of legislation having an eight-hour hand to hand day in all Alberta mines. The Bellevue mines work under such a system; in fact all the mines in the Pass seem to have adopted it. Compensation act was also given his loyal support. He thinks, like his fellow miners that have been here so far, that such an act would compel the operators to furnish better protection for the men with the result that accidents would be greatly reduced. He also thought the act would compel the operators to engage the best class of men. Experienced miners were invariably very careful while at work; it was the inexperienced miners—and according to Mr. Stubbs they are very numerous in the Pass mines—who meet with the most accidents. Every mine could equip itself with capable men, if it paid the right wages. He repudiated the charge that men would be more careless under a compensation act because they knew they would be recompensed if they met with an accident. As one of the other witnesses put it, "Miners always looked after their safety to the best of their ability." Commissioner Stocker suggested that the miners should insure their lives, but Mr. Stubbs declared that as mining was a hazardous occupation the premium was placed too high; and anyway the average miner only made a living wage and could not afford it.

"Don't you think if some of the miners spent less on drink and more on insurance, they would be better off?" inquired Mr. Stocker.

"The average miner spends little on drink; he can't afford to," was Mr. Stubbs' answer.

The question of wages was well ventilated. The trouble is not so much over the wages paid as the difficulty of securing steady employment. Aaron Mosely, one of the witnesses said he only averaged 14 days' work per month during the winter. This was due, he claimed, to the shortage of cars and the frequent occasion that they had to lay off work owing to timber not being supplied them. Timber, as persons acquainted with mining understand, is a very important article in a miner's work. He requires it in order that he may be protected while employed in the mine, and if it is not to be had he refuses to risk his life by working without it. The commission has had the necessity of a law compelling operators to place timber as near the working place as possible, impressed upon them by nearly every miner who so far has given evidence. Wages vary very much, due to the fact before mentioned of the scarcity of cars and timbers, preventing the mine working up to its capacity. Mr. Mosely said he had earned as high as $132 a month and as low as $44; Mr. Stubbs as high as $127 and as low as $8.75, and Mr. Evans as high as $140 and as low as $13 for twelve days' work. Mr. Evans has been working in a mine since he was seven years of age and he is now 47 years old. Like the Frank miners, the Bellevue men complained of the hardship suffered by the payment of wages monthly. This was felt more particularly since the cash system was in force in all the business places. They thought the cash system was better than credit, as it enabled them to get better value for their money, and it was a difficult task to keep things moving while having to wait a month before they got their wages. Pay-day every two weeks was strongly urged.

What seems like a very sensible suggestion was offered by Mr. Stubbs and was that the mine inspector should post his report of each mine in a conspicuous place, so that the men could learn his views of the condition of the mine. In British Columbia the inspector is compelled to do this.

It was suggested that the operators should provide a proper place for the storage of explosives. Mr. Evans thought the law should prevent a boy under 18 being employed at any place in a mine except at the gangway. He also believes a better class of miners would be produced if an apprentice ship was served as in other trades, and if men had to pass an examination before being given employment in working places in a mine.

W. A. B.

HORNER'S STABLES

'PHONE 500

The New Brick Barn near the C.N.R. Station for what you want in the Livery line. City or Country.

W. J. Horner, Prop.

B. Loughran

THE AUCTIONEER

Queens Avenue North of Market

NORQUAY REAL ESTATE BROKER

CAN SELL YOUR WINNIPEG PROPERTY

SEND DESCRIPTION TO P.O. BOX 759 - 445 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG - MAN.



WILSON'S FLY PADS

Kill them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES

10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.



The Proper Light for Country Houses

Acetylene does away with all the bother and inconvenience that go with kerosene lamps.

There's the disagreeable smell of oil, the everlasting cleaning of lamp chimneys, trimming the wicks, filling the lamps, etc.

Then there's the constant danger of your lamp exploding.

Wherever you want light you've got to take the lamp with you.

You never know when you may trip over something and fall, while carrying the lamp.

And what will the consequence be?—probably an explosion, followed by fire.

A fire in the country means a total loss of property, apart from the risk of being burned alive.

If you have children around where there are lamps, you've got to be constantly on the watch to see that the lamp isn't overturned.

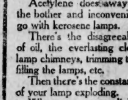
But why continue to run these risks when you can have your home lighted with an absolutely safe light—acetylene?

It costs very little more than kerosene.

To produce acetylene of the greatest lighting power, you need 5 Calcium Carbide—the best and most satisfactory carbide made.

You want to know more about carbide, don't you? We shall be pleased to give you information if you send us your address.

The Shawinigan Carbide Co., Limited, Montreal



WILSON'S FLY PADS

One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES

10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WATER-PAN

is not appreciated by many furnace manufacturers or the general public as much as it should be.

Without the moisture evaporated from the water in the pan, the hot air distributed throughout the house is dry and dusty. Cracks and opens up the furniture—is not fit to breathe into the lungs.

Yet, mind you, some furnace makers place this important water-pan where there is often not enough heat to evaporate the water. Put it out of sight in an awkward position at the side or back, where it cannot readily be filled without being removed—and when filled it would take a juggler to replace it without spilling a big share over himself.

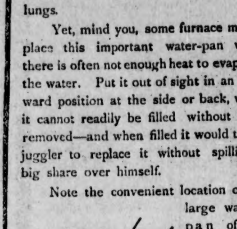


THE EASY SUNSHINE METHOD

It is placed right in the path of the hot air as it circulates around the dome of the furnace. It is impossible for any heated air to pass out of the registers before extracting its due share of moisture from the water-pan. That means breathe healthful, clarified air, free dust and dryness.

For the sake of your furniture, own health and peace of mind, you sho decide on the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the Sunshine write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.



THE AWKWARD COMMON WAY

McClary's

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B.

Experience counts in the making of the higher grades of clothing for men and youths, and the reason why

Sovereign Brand

holds the supremacy among Canadian brands is because only the most experienced workmen are employed in every department.

Ask for this brand

W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

Hamilton, Ontario Winnipeg, Manitoba



The foremost temperance workers agree that the use of a mild stimulant like beer, does not create an appetite for strong drink, and is actually healthful.



Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer has the lowest percentage of alcohol of any beer, and the highest percentage of real, nourishing food.



The Pabst Brewing Process is based on practical, healthful principles, and gives to Blue Ribbon Beer qualities most desired from a temperance standpoint.

As Good A Soap Inside As Outside



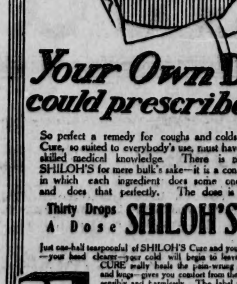
Baby's Own Soap

—keeps its delicate fragrance to the very last fragment. It is so thoroughly well made that it will wear as thin as a wafer.

Avoid soaps whose only justification for existence is that they are made to look like "Baby's Own" and are said to be as good as "Baby's Own."

There is every reason why you should only use "Baby's Own"—Canada's best toilet and nursery soap.

Albert Soaps Limited Mfrs., MONTREAL.



Your Own Doctor could prescribe this

So perfect a remedy for coughs and colds as SHILOH'S Cure, so suited to everybody's use, must have the approval of skilled medical knowledge. There is nothing put into SHILOH'S for mere bulk's sake—it is a concentrated remedy in which each ingredient does some one healing thing and does that perfectly. The dose is unusually small.

Thirty Drops A Dose SHILOH'S Will Check Your Cold

Just one half teaspoonful of SHILOH'S Cure and your cough will be easier—your head clearer—your cold will begin to leave you. SHILOH'S CURE really heals the pain-wrung tissues of the throat and lungs—gives you comfort from the first dose—cures you speedily and lastingly. The label tells in plain English what's in SHILOH'S CURE—the remedy that meets the rigid tests of the U. S. Government. We guarantee it to you—through your druggist—that SHILOH'S Cure will relieve the worst cold you catch, will cure the worst cough or your money back without an argument. Isn't that a square deal for you? Try SHILOH'S Cure for yourself—but be sure it is SHILOH'S you try.

Made under expert supervision from the thirty-one year old tried and tested formula for

S. C. WELLS & CO., of Toronto, Canada and LeRoy, New York, U. S. A.

704

Sons of England Benefit Society

Meets at the Oddfellows' Hall, Norwood Block, Jasper Avenue, on the first and third Monday in each month at 8 p.m.

E. Brown, President.
D. J. SMITH, Secretary.
P.C.B., 689.

Visitors Always Welcome.

FIREPROOF WINDOWS.

A. B. ORMSBY, LIMITED

Local Agents, Gorman, Clancey & Grindley.



12 and 14 Pembroke Street.

F. H. TORRINGTON, Mus. Doc. (Toronto), Musical Director.

Examinations open to all. North-West Provinces, June and July. Send for Application Forms and Syllabus.

J. R. BRENTON IS IN WINNIPEG

In Interview He Predicts Coal Shortage This Coming Winter.

Winnipeg, June 7.—The man who discovered coal at Edmonton and is now successfully developing his discovery is J. R. Brenton, who is in Winnipeg at present, staying at the Imperial hotel. Mr. Brenton has an interesting story to tell of the strenuous life, in which he has played many parts, as an explorer, farmer, miner, engineer, and defender of his country. No one seeing his sturdy figure and expressive countenance can doubt that he played a man's part all through.

"I can place coal on the car in Edmonton," said Mr. Brenton, "at $2.50 per ton when I have brought this mine a little nearer to perfection. It costs $4.10 to bring it here, so that it will cost $6.60 in Winnipeg. My coal compares with Galt coal, and is very much superior to Souris coal for all steam purposes.

"I have made my home at Edmonton," said Mr. Brenton, "since 1891. I farmed for a few years, then sold the farm and went to work for the Electric Light company in Edmonton, and got my papers as an engineer. Finally I decided to go into the coal business. I spent nearly a whole summer prospecting for coal, and was successful in striking a valuable seam of high grade lignite coal which runs under the river at Edmonton.

"We hope that we will be able to ship quite a quantity of coal in through the prairie country this coming winter. At present there are 70 men working at the mine and 25 teams hauling out the coal. It is situated a mile and three quarters east of the city of Edmonton, and part of it is within the city limit. We shall have 100 men working, we expect, before next winter."

Coal Along the Wapiti.

This is not the only deposit of coal that Mr. Brenton knows of. He has travelled extensively in the northwest, and in one of his expeditions investigated the coal beds on the Wapiti and says there are great beds of coal there. "The Wapiti river," he says, "The Alberta runs south of Grand Prairie into the mountains into the Big Smoky. The coal, which is a high grade lignite, shows a depth of forty feet at the Smoky. There are also large seams of coal on the upper north Saskatchewan above Edmonton, showing an area of coal of about 75 miles by nearly 300 miles, and nearly 23 feet in thickness. The central Alberta coal fields are destined some day to be a great producing area on account of the cheapness of production; that is, the bringing it to the surface. It is not deep, and will be easily mined. The Crow's Nest collieries are more expensive in operation, and Edmonton for steam producing purposes is within 25 per cent. of the Crow's Nest coal.

Cannot Cope With Demand.

"Looking at the amount of coal that is being produced in the country, and the increased demand for it, I predict a great demand for coal next winter, if not more. I maintain that with the number of miners at work and the poor facilities that exist for distribution, it will be impossible to cope with the demand much better than last winter, unless people take it by the forelock and secure their coal in August and September. They must depend upon it that a scarcity is coming."

Mr. Brenton had something to say about the country around Edmonton and about the present crop prospects. "I have never seen a failure of a crop in the Edmonton district in the last 25 years. This last winter is the severest I ever saw. The winters at Edmonton are generally mild, with no greater length of cold weather than two weeks at a time. In the last 25 years there have been only three winters in which there has been sleighing in the months of November and March. Sleighing as a general rule starts about the first of January and winds of in February. Farmes can usually get their seed in in April. When I was farming I had my oats all in on the 11th of April for four successive years.

A Bad Season Was 1886.

"There was one year, 1886, the year after the rebellion, when there came a June frost. There was a strong north-west wind for a few days, and then the temperature fell sharply on the 18th. The crops were blackened and everybody was discouraged. I want to tell you of one field: On July 1, standing at the end of the field you could trace the harrow tracks, the growth was so light. It was harvested in the latter part of September, and twelve acres of land took 56 pounds of binder twine, and the yield was 113 bushels to the acre. Part of these oats were so plump that the machine hulled a great quantity, although part of the hulling may have been due to its being a new machine. They weighed nearly 40 pounds to the bushel.

"This year being late, I expect a beautiful fall, and the weather having been cold and no particular growth in the ground, earlier sown grain would have had no advantage over grain sown as late as June 10. There is no reason why the crop should not be harvested in the latter part of August or the beginning of September in good condition."

Speaking of the cold winters in the west and the objection raised by some people that we cannot raise the larger fruits, Mr. Brenton pointed out that the objection might be raised to Michigan that they cannot grow cocoa-nuts. If we cannot grow fruits we can grow better wheat than most countries, and we can exchange it for the fruits of all the world.

One of the districts that greatly attracted him during one of his many exploring and surveying trips was the Leasure Valley, about 350 miles long and 10 to 15 miles wide. "It has, I believe," said he, "one of the finest soils in North America. I was at Fort Leasure on September 15, 1891. There had not been a sign of frost then and wheat and barley was all nicely harvested in August that year. I have never seen a better quality of grain since. It was plump and remarkably clean and bright. There is a great deal of timber in the Leasure valley—great timber; poplar trees as large as four feet through, and any amount of spruce two or three feet through. The valley is capable of giving sustenance to at least a million of people in years to come."

The object of Mr. Brenton in coming to Winnipeg is to undergo an operation for appendicitis, after which he means to go to Toronto for a visit with his wife and family.

For Violation of Inter-State Law.

Toledo, June 7—W. H. Bennett, formerly general agent of the Ann Arbor railroad, was indicted today by the federal grand jury on twenty-three counts for alleged violations of the inter-state commerce law.

Dominion Garment Co.
GUELPH

Manufacturers of
LADIES' TAILOR MADE SKIRTS

Perfect fitting. Made to your own measure

Agent, T. HINDLE
556 Second St., Edmonton

Crown Tailoring Co.
TORONTO

Best range of cloths in the Dominion

STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED

Edmonton Agency
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Near Customs Offices

WANTED
IN EVERY TOWN

ONE reliable man to take orders for custom made clothes. Union label. Highest commission. Experience not necessary.

REX TAILORING CO. - Toronto

THE RECORD ADMIRAL FURNACE



fills the demand for a furnace possessing the largest amount of grate surface in proportion to the diameter of the top of the fire pot. It possesses all the advantages of a return flue construction.

The "Admiral" has the largest ash pit of any furnace on the market, thus permitting the free removal of ashes.

Wood or coal may be burned in the "Admiral" furnace.

Write for Catalogue 102

THE RECORD FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
Foundries at MONCTON, N.B. & MONTREAL, P.Q.

Pen-Angle

The underwear that fits perfectly, wears out slowest, and neither shrinks nor stretches, is named PEN-ANGLE, and bears this trade mark in red. Who sells it, guarantees it, in the maker's name. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear wears best and fits better





SEASON 1907.

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS FOR SERVICE

(1) Percheron and (1) Thoroughbred Race Horse.

A stud fee of $10.00 for season stud. Fees are payable in every case at time of service. Should the mare, however, not prove in foal. The return privilege will be granted should the horse be alive and in my possession.

The above Stallions will stand for service at

Baldwin's Barn

at the extreme east end of Jasper Avenue.

Ellis



Spring Needle Ribbed UNDERWEAR

THE Ellis SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED UNSHRINKABLE

THE NEEDLE DOES THE TRICK

The absolute elasticity of our garments is obtained by a peculiarity of their construction—Ellis Underwear being manufactured by a patented method known as the "Spring Needle Process"—which ensures a springy, elastic material such as cannot be produced by any other factory in the Dominion—the Canadian rights being controlled by us.

Your dealer probably has Ellis Underwear. If not, write us. Write us anyway and get a free booklet.

Sole Makers in Canada:

THE ELLIS MFG. CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT.

YOUR GARDEN

You will want it to look better this year than ever. We are prepared to supply you with

The most suitable plants for the purpose also
HANGING BASKETS. WINDOW BOXES.
Send in your order early.

Ramsay's Greenhouses
Corner Eleventh and Victoria Avenue
Phone 528 P.O. Box 58

REFORD AGENCIES

Donaldson Line
Montreal to Glasgow Service

From GLASGOW		From MONTREAL
April 13	"MARSIA"	May 2
April 20	"ATHENIA"	May 9
April 27	"LAURENTIC"	May 16
May 4	"CASSANDRA"	May 23
May 11	"PARTHENIA"	May 30

Passenger Rates: One Class Cabin $40. to $60.
3rd Class $26.50 to $30.00.

Orders for tickets may be had from all Railway Agents. Prepaid orders issued for tickets from Glasgow.

Apply to W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
195 C.P.R. Depot, WINNIPEG, or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL — PORTS — TORONTO — ST. JOHN, N.B.

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The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., one of Canada's strongest and best Life Insurance Companies makes a specialty of

LOANS ON IMPROVED FARMS

If you wish to borrow money on security of this nature information will be furnished by their agents

JASPER'S LIMITED
Bankers and Financial Agents
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Many Things Doing In

Grand View Heights

Houses
Are being Built

Streets
Are being Graded

A Brick Yard
is running night and day just below the "Heights" on the Flats employing from 30 to 40 Men

A Cement Block Factory
is about to start on the Flats below the "Heights"

Don't Wait
until the Lots are from $300.00 up but buy now while you can buy CHOICE ones for $100.00 and only one-fourth cash.

They Can't Stay
at this price very long

The Property
is very beautiful

For Sale By

L. L. Pearce
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Another Treat for Ladies

Just arrived a handsome shipment of

LADIES' SUMMER COATS

In beautiful and bewitching PLAIDS, OVERPLAIDS and CHECKS made up in the latest TOURIST CUTS, and the ever popular

PONY JACKET

Such summer dreams in cool stylish Lawn Blouses as we have received it is impossible to describe in this space.

Ladies' call in and see our assortment, in all colors, materials and styles.

Here you'll find the Buster Brown Costume for the little boy and girl, in linens and all other washable material.

Gariepy & Lessard

The Crystal Palace Clothing Emporium

The Store For Particular Dressers.

The finest stock of Suits are shown here in all styles and endless variety of patterns. Prices are as low as possible and the quality is always there. Once a purchaser, always a customer. We aim to please.

Sole Agents for the "All America" Shoes. NONE BETTER.

BLACKBURN, GLOVER & LEDUC,

622 First Street, near Jasper. P.O. Box 466. Phone 452.

Seven Lots, Norwood Addition, $300.00 each; one third cash, balance $5.00 month, no interest. These lots are 165 feet long.

Six Choicest Lots in Bellevue, corner included, $290 each. This is a real snap... Terms.

Four Lots, corner included, near Norwood School and Boulevard, $425.00. Terms O.K.

Eight Lots, Gallagher Street, opposite Street Railway Plant site, $550 and $600.00. Good terms.

Your Own Photograph
On a Post Card, Taken and Finished
While You Wait
We Take them Equally as well at Night. Electric Light Studio
Note the price, $1.50 per dozen, $1.00 for six.
SEE THE ADDRESS
The Rapagraph Studio
PENNY ARCADE, Jasper Ave.

Hardisty Bros.

(Successors to the Edmonton Cartage Co.)

RAILWAY CARTAGE, DISTRIBUTING, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.

We are fully equipped and make a specialty of moving and placing Safes, Boilers, Heavy Machinery, etc.

Main Phone 445 Stable Phone 279
C.P.R. Yds. 39 P.O. Box 316

12 Queen's Avenue.

MAY'S COAL CO'Y
'Phone 151

:Alberta Livery:
'Phone 91.

Parties Wanting Ice
for summer months Phone 329 or P. O. Box 255. Daily delivery begins May the 1st
Edmonton Ice Company

Teams are all going to Saskatchewan mine for Coal. Best in the City.
SASKATCHEWAN COAL CO.
P. O. Box 1029.
429 Jasper Avenue East.

CANDY & CO.
WOOD
Phone 218. P.O. Box 252.
516 JASPER AVENUE.
CANDY & CO.

AROUND THE CITY

LOCALS.

Two drunks at the police court this morning were fined $6 and costs.

Colonel E. B. Edwards leaves on Monday for a month's trip to Peterboro and other Ontario cities.

The trial of Harry and Bert Crone for assault on Harvey Mullin comes on at the police court this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Pringle Stock Company at the matinee this afternoon and regular performance this evening at the Opera House will play "An Unequal Match."

The All Saints' Recreation Club have ordered their club colors from England. An order was placed some time ago, but through some misunderstanding it was never filled. The colors are blue and white with two-inch stripes.

Ald. L. T. McDonald leaves to-day for Calgary and Edmonton on a business trip for the American-Abell Co., of which company he is the western manager. Mr. McDonald may possibly also visit several points in British Columbia before returning. —Regina Leader.

TRY TO RAISE QUARINTINE

A Test Case Was Made Before Magistrate Cowan by Hotel Owners Today.

An effort was made this afternoon by the proprietors of the Alberta hotel to raise the quarantine placed yesterday upon the hotel owing to the discovery of the case of smallpox reported there yesterday.

The test case arose through a charge of assault preferred by Angus Johnstone, the clerk of the hotel, against Police Officer Darby, who prevented him from entry late evening. Mr. Johnstone was armed by a document from the manager, John B. McCulla, giving him authority to enter the building. Officer Darby interfered and would not allow Mr. Johnstone to go into the building, drawing him gently outside the ropes that now surround the entire hotel.

O. M. Biggar appeared for the hotel management, and N. D. Black, K.C., for the city.

Mr. Johnstone, at the hearing before Magistrate Cowan, gave evidence as stated above.

Dr. Ternan, city health officer, testified that he had quarantined the hotel upon a report of a case of smallpox, and acting on the authority of the municipal board of health, had appointed guards, of whom the defendant was one.

Though somewhat limited in their movements, the inmates of the hotel are making the best of their misfortune. Last night the guests and the help had a joint dance in the dining hall, spending an enjoyable time.

A report was made to Dr. Ternan this morning by Dr. Forin, who is attending the patient Fish, that he is progressing favorably. A nurse has been engaged to look after the man.

Two tents are being erected by the city health authorities on a location about half a mile north of Rat Creek and west of First street. The smallpox patient Fish will be removed from the Alberta Hotel sample rooms to this place to-morrow or Monday, and the city will then be entirely free from the disease.

OFF THE BAT.

To-day's game was to come off at 3.30, but rain will likely interfere.

Crist pitched a good game and held the Hats down to four safe ones.

The Hats walloped the ball quite often, but a Capital fielder generally got under.

As usual there was lots of kicking at the umpire.

Grimes was put out of the game and fined $10 for too forcibly expressing his opinion.

The Capitals could not bunch their hits, or the score would have been larger.

It pleases the fans to see "Reddy" Perry strike out.

"Foxy Grandpa" found Hollis easy and leaned on the ball for three bingles.

"Si" Bennett's work was the best seen on the park.

Ford's finger is bothering him a lot, and his throwing was not up to the usual.

Will the Hat win their protest? Hardly. It's about the most peurile piece of business that has been seen in this neck of the woods.

Harris got the ha, ha, from the fans and the lemon from the umpire in the sixth. Mr. Harris was in grave danger of being fanned and made a shift across the plate, but Priest recalled the new rule and called him out.

Well, that helps some.

The Hats are just as poor losers as they are good winners, and are very sore over the loss of the game.

Since the opening of the season Crist has pitched six games and has allowed but 24 hits.

Edmonton plays at Lethbridge June 10th and will return to the city the 20th to play a series of 15 games at home.

Diamond Park is now showing green. The directors' oats are coming up.

The hillside and box-car spectators will have to pay their two bits if they want to see the game in the future. The directors are putting in telephone poles around the field, and if necessary will board them up to the top.

PERSONAL.

W. E. Aylwin, of Ponoka, is in the city.

J. A. Young, of Hamilton, Ont., is spending a few days in the city.

J. S. Wardell, of London, England, is in the city, stopping at the Castle.

Geo. Brasley, of Oshawa, Ont., arrived in the city yesterday.

H. Penton, of Wetaskiwin, is at the St. James.

R. M. Watson, a Winnipeg contractor, is on a business trip to the city.

Miss Maguire, of Ponoka, is at the Castle to-day.

John A. Kerr, a Wetaskiwin business man, is in the city.

C. V. Leslie, the well known Toronto travelling man, is in the city.

A. W. M. Campbell, Fort Saskatchewan's popular postmaster, is a guest at the Windsor to-day.

W. A. D. Lees, a prominent legal man of the Fort, came in on last night's C. N. R. train.

Geo. H. Bayliss, of the Massey-Harris Co.'s staff at Wetaskiwin, is at the King Edward.

Martin Marker, a Wetaskiwin business man, is on a business trip to the city.

Eugene E. Chandler, Dominion lands agent at Wetaskiwin, is a guest at the King Edward to-day.

Jas. Scott, of the C. P. R.'s staff at Wetaskiwin is spending the day in the city.

J. G. Milloy, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., came in from Regina yesterday.

Geo. H. Cass, of Strome, was a passenger on last night's C. P. R. train from the south.

N. H. Jack, of the Yellowhead pass, came in yesterday by the way of Lac Ste. Anne.

O. S. Gordon, of Gordon & Gordon, Chimpan's mercantile firm, is in the city on a business trip.

Alex. C. Ross, of Calgary, representative of the Simples Separator Co., came up from the south yesterday on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Loggie, of Wetaskiwin, are guests at the Windsor.

Dr. G. G. Allenbery came up from Innisfail last night.

Victor C. French, proprietor of the Wetaskiwin Times, was a passenger on yesterday's C. P. R. train from the south.

Lachlan T. McDonald, Regina, manager of the American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co., arrived in the city yesterday on a business trip in the interest of his firm.

Dr. C. J. Reid returned yesterday from a two weeks' holiday trip to Winnipeg. Mrs. Reid, who accompanied him, went on to Ontario, where she will spend the summer months.

Mrs. Geo. Macgregor and child leave to-morrow for England. Mrs. Macgregor will spend the summer months in the old country, returning to Edmonton in October.

R. Matz, proprietor of the Bismarck Hotel at Stony Plain, came in to the city yesterday. Mr. Matz, since purchasing the Bismarck, has made many improvements, and is doing a good business.

ONE OF THE SECRETS.

How Much Does a Man Pay the Clerk Who Sells Him.

"Yes, you pay more, but you can depend on it—it's worth more." One of the forty inside secrets of the Semi-ready tailoring business is the fact that every agency complains about the small commission there is in handling the garments. "Indeed, the cost of furnishing sometimes eats up the profit," wrote one merchant.

Semi-ready tailoring is sold from coast to coast at the prices marked on each suit by the makers. The fact that a man knows "Semi-ready" and does not have to be skilfully talked to by smooth salesmen counts for better value. The Semi-ready company puts the value into the garment and does not pay huge middlemen's profits. For sale by Kelly & Moore.

METALLIC
SKYLIGHTS & VENTILATORS
METALLIC ROOFING Co
LIMITED
WINNIPEG
For sale by Garmany, Clancey & Grindley, Edmonton.



HON. C. W. ROBINSON
Director of Record Foundry Co.

Hon. C. W. Robinson, until recently Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature, and who, a few weeks ago, was sworn in as a member of Premier Pugsley's Cabinet, is, outside of his political interests, associated with some of the largest manufacturing concerns in his Province.

Among the principal interests with which Hon. Mr. Robinson is connected is the Record Foundry and Machine Co., of Moncton, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q., manufacturers of the celebrated "Fenn Esther" ranges and "Admiral" and "Calorific" furnaces. In this company, Hon. Mr. Robinson is a large stockholder and a director.

Groceries Groceries

If it's Good to Eat, we have It

Give us a trial order and be convinced that our Goods are of the highest quality.

Our delivery service is prompt.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Shirriff's Shredded Orange Marmalade
Shirriff's Scotch Orange Marmalade
Wagstaff's Jams and Jellies
Wagstaff's Fig and Lemon Marmalade
E. D. Smith's Jams and Fruit Preserves
Goodwillies' Fruit in Glass

You can always get Fresh Butter and Eggs here
Try us for Teas and Coffees

Duncan Bros. & Butters
'Phone 36. Successors to McDougall & Secord Department Store. 'Phone 36.

Northern Hardware Company

With the approach of summer you will be needing

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS
AND PERHAPS A REFRIGERATOR

We have laid in a stock and show various lines and with a range of prices. It will pay you to inspect our stock as they are marked at money-saving prices. We also show exceptional values in

LAWN HOSE AND REELS
POULTRY NETTING
GARDEN TOOLS
COAL OIL AND GASOLINE STOVES
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Telephone 330 304 Jasper Ave., east

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June Brides
We are showing full lines in
Diamond and Pearl Rings, Brooches Pendants, &c.
Also Cut Glass, Sterling and Electro Plate Ware, &c.
Suitable for
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Watchmakers and Jewelers
Jasper Ave., Cor. of Queen's
Marriage Licenses Issued

TENDERS.

Wanted tenders for moving a cottage. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply the W. S. Weeks Co., Jasper Avenue West.

Here Is The Opportunity
Are You The Man?

A First-Class Barber Shop, baths in connection

WE HAVE FOR SALE—Two General Stores. Two A 1 Hotel Propositions. Bakery. Butcher Shop. Hardware Store. Livery Stable. An Excellent Dairy Farm of 640 Acres. We have also Improved and Unimproved Lands in all Districts at Prices that will make you money. Information furnished on application to : : : : : : : :

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Lloydminster - - Canada



A Man
who drinks whisky should be interested in getting the very best.
KING EDWARD VII
SEMI-LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold by all first-class hotels and dealers. Found in all refined homes.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the affairs of the Whitelaw Company, Limited, are being wound up, and that all claims and accounts against the company must be presented on or before the 31st day of July, 1907.

P. C. ENGEL,
Liquidator.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Mr. W. A. D. Lees, barrister, of Fort Saskatchewan, was in the city yesterday.